The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 31ST OCTOBER 1851. [No. 35.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK :—

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

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On *the* THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

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Bombay, 16th October 1851.

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VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1851. [No. 35.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.—The present state of Europe is most unsatisfactory: men of all parties look with intense anxiety to the future; all feel that we are fallen on critical times. The votaries of despotism feel that there never was a time when they required to hold the reins of Government tighter, or with a firmer hand. Russia with her legions hovers on the confines of Europe ready with her eagle swoop to pounce upon Sarmatian or German liberalism, as soon as it emerges from its lurking-places. The Emperor of Austria has abolished the constitution promulgated in his name and with his consent, and excuses himself by the consideration that he never swore to maintain it. In Naples oaths and constitution have both been given to the winds, and the favourers of constitutional government have met the fate that they did under our Charles and James two centuries ago, and been condemned by judges who have copied after the infamous Jeffries. The Government of France exercises a tyranny over the press, and an espionage over residents that could only be tolerated in that country under the name of a republic. The governments of Charles the Tenth and Louis Philippe were ultra-liberal when compared with that of the choice of the millions of France. Prussia and Denmark follow in the wake of these mightier despots, and constitutional liberty is apparently in its last agonies. At the same time the Democratic and Social party has lost none of its hatred to absolute monarchy, but rather triumphs in the excesses of despotism, judging that all men of liberal ideas will at the next eruption of the volcano join them in demanding a republic, after the proofs they have had of regal infidelity.

It may seem an invidious task to inquire into the latent sources of these social convulsions, and trace them up from their more obvious causes to their prime origin. Yet if history be worth anything more than a pointless narrative, by which we are enabled to pass not disagreeably an idle hour, it must teach us some lesson worth the learning, and if so we may be allowed to inquire what that lesson is.

It will not satisfy an earnest inquirer to tell him that the power of the Continental despots is too great for the nascent liberalism of Europe. This is merely stating a fact, it is not assigning a cause. The question is, how comes it to be too powerful? How came Augustus Cæsar to usurp the sovereignty of that republic which has of all that ever existed acquired the greatest renown,—where the very name of king was so execrated? Historians are pretty generally agreed that it was because the Romans were, from their luxury and debasement, no longer capable of liberty. It is the greatest praise of a free government that it cannot exist without a large admixture of virtuous citizens. Vices the most debasing exist, and crimes of the highest order are perpetrated by the citizens of republics, but these cannot become general without the loss of liberty. Self-restraint and benevolence are necessary ingredients in the character of every good republican officer. He can deny himself when opportunities occur of enriching himself at the public expense, and he is willing to sacrifice his own ease and comfort for the benefit of his fellow-citizens. When this is the character of the majority of the population, republican government is easy, and the establishment of despotism nearly impossible. But when the contrary is the case, when every one is seeking rather his own private good than that of the community, all confidence is destroyed, no united effort of the citizens can be organized, and the first clever despot who puts himself forward easily lays hold of the public revenues, for his own gratification and that of his retainers. Amid the debasing mummeries, the cold pantheism, and heartless scepticism that prevail in modern Europe, where can we find any principle powerful enough to generate a nation of patriots. Individual exceptions there are, men of the purest principles, the strictest morals and loftiest purposes, but they are lost amid the crowd of infidels and sensualists. Who could have imagined two years ago that men like Swartenberg and Bach would have consented to be the ministers of an Austrian autocrat, who had torn and trampled on the last shred of constitutional government. If the Parisians have so little self-restraint in private life that one half of the births in the capital of civilization are those of illegitimate children, how are we to suppose that all of a sudden they should become imbued with that virtue, when they turn to the management of the affairs of the republic.

Let Great Britain take warning; it was not by an infidel but by a Christian liberality that our rights were wrested from the hands of tyrants, and it is by the same means that they can be maintained. Without the prevalence of Christian morality among all the members of the community, rich and poor, constitutional liberty is impossible.

THE NEW REVENUE SURVEY.—In our last we pointed out what seems to us the great theoretical defect of the new Survey, that along with the measurement of the superficial contents and classification of soils, there had been no regular measurements of the quantity of grain these soils, during a series of years, have actually produced. We admit that such experiments would have been attended with difficulties and occasioned a good deal of delay, but in a great work, which if once well done may be useful for centuries to come, some time employed in laying down a thoroughly scientific basis would not, in our opinion, have been ill spent. In the want of any actual measurements of produce the records of the Peshwas' government, and of the different collectors' offices, were open to the gentlemen entrusted with the Survey. From these the actual col-

lections in all the different villages were ascertained, and thus an idea of the actual produce gained, by supposing the rack rent of one-third of the crop claimed by Government; deducting from this twenty per cent., there was obtained the bearable rent of one-fourth of the produce. After some preliminary inquiries conducted by Captain Shortrede, now employed in the Revenue Survey of the protected Seikh states, Mr Goldsmid of the Civil Service, and Captain Gaisford of the Artillery, commenced the work in earnest in the Sholapore Sub-Collectorate in 1836. The Government, determined to push on the work as rapidly as possible, soon after organized three separate surveying parties,—one for the Nuggur districts, first under Captain Gaisford, afterwards under Captain Davidson—a second for the Poona Collectorate under the directions of Captain Nash,—and a third in the Southern Mahratta Country, under Captain Wingate. The general principles of all of these different surveys were the same, but the carrying of them out was left to the different superintendents under the little more than nominal control of the revenue commissioners, and the Secretary for Government in the Territorial Department. On the departure of Capt. Nash in 1846 for England, the Poona Survey was put a stop to. The revenue commissioner was dissatisfied with some portions of the work, and Capt. Nash's health had been so much impaired that he died on the way to England. The Nuggur Survey now under Capt. Anderson, and that in the Carnatic, will both soon, we understand, be completed, and then most probably the defects of that in the Poona district will be remedied, and the work brought to a conclusion, and the Survey extended to Candesh, the two Concans, and Gujarat.

In the Sholapore district, where the work was commenced, the evils of the uncertainty reigning under our Government had developed themselves in such a way as threatened, at no distant period, to depopulate the country. The system of constant change among the members of the Civil Service had given on an average of about a twelvemonth for the incumbency of a sub-collector, so that all manner of exactions and oppressions were exercised towards the poor ryots, without the possibility of any check. The ruined cultivators fled to the Nizam's country for food and protection; and the worst governed native Government in India became an asylum for British subjects. Reform therefore could never have had a fairer field to work on than in this district.

It is now about ten years since the new system was there introduced, and it has worked admirably. The ryots had each given him a lease containing a statement of the superficial contents and boundaries of the land they cultivate, and of the exact sum to be paid to Government. A copy of this document is lodged in the collector's office of the district, and another kept in the Government archives at the Presidency. The cultivator is assured in the occupation of the land without any increase of assessment for ten years, with a great probability of this rent being made a perpetual land-tax. Every encouragement is thus given to the ryot to improve his farm. He is no longer afraid of the Government coming in and depriving him of the fruit of his industry. This feeling of certainty seems indeed after all to be the principal benefit derived from the new Survey. The cultivator formerly if he dug a well and raised a green crop by irrigation in the dry season, immediately found the collector coming down on him, raising the assessment, till nothing remained to himself but the trouble of working to increase the Government revenue. Now he can improve his farm and enjoy the fruit of his labours. In the above-mentioned district accordingly, the ryots who had abandoned their lands have returned: wells are being dug in every direction, and a bit of arable land is scarcely to be found that is not under cultivation. The collector's establishment have their work lightened, the revenue has increased, and the rents are regularly paid. Both the governors and governed have benefitted by the change.

EDUCATIONAL.—"This is the curse of all hostility, that it is almost sure to put both parties in the wrong. Even those who previously occupied an impregnable position of right quit it for the sake of snatching temporary advantage, or of inflicting a blow on the These are the wise words of one of the ablest wr our day; and it were well in the present embroile of public thought and feeling on educational questi when, as the Board of Education say, "conflictin theories are found struggling for supremacy in the highest places," if we all laid to heart the lesson which the words suggest. For our own part, we cannot afford to quarrel with any man or body of men really having the good of India at heart; and it is our earnest desire, while firmly holding and maintaining our own principles, to steer clear of all acrimonious discussion. The effect of the united efforts of all the philanthropists among us goes but a very small way to dispel the Cimmerian darkness that reigns around; let every man have elbow-room who is willing to work for the advancement of truth and right. We observe we get credit in certain quarters for being determined opponents of the Government system of education. We have had occasion to speak our minds freely on certain points, and may have occasion to do so again; but we have, with equal freedom, acknowledged the improvements which have taken place. In our view one of the most crying evils connected with the system was the existence of Vernacular school-books highly exceptionable on moral and religious grounds; but this error has been completely rectified, or at least is in the course of being so.

The Report of the Board of Education, for the period extending from January 1850 to May 1851, is now before us. It is a very bulky document, and rivals or surpasses in size the Reports issued by the Council of Education in Bengal, the Report of the Elphinstone Institution which we lately noticed; and two annual Reports of the Grant Medical College accompanying the proper Report of the Board of Education. Reserving all comments, in the mean time we shall give an outline of the statement by the Board.

After alluding to changes in the membership of the Board, and particularly to the death of the respected Framjee Cowasjee, the report proceeds to mention that various circumstances render it fitting that a dispassionate review should at present be taken of the system of public instruction pursued during the last ten years by the Board: Mr. Willoughby's strictures, the concurrence to a large extent of Government in these strictures, and the unsettled nature of the opinions generally prevailing on education being mentioned as reasons why the review in question should be made.

We have next a tabular view presented of the numbers receiving education under Government in 1840 and 1850 respectively: English and Vernacular together, the total in 1840 was 5,941, and in 1850 was 12,712,—the number thus being doubled in ten years. At the Elphinstone Institution the attendance had risen from 550 to 916; in the Vernacular schools in the Island of Bombay, from 661 to 733.* But then, according to the usually estimated proportion, in a population of ten millions, we ought to have 1,800,000 children at school; or, omitting all the females, 900,000. Thus only one in sixty-nine boys who ought to be at school receives instruction from Government. Then as to quality, the education given in the Vernacular schools of Government is "far from efficient." No more can be educated without an increase to the sum at the disposal of the Board, and of that increase there seems at present no hope. Since then only an insignificant fraction can at present be educated by the Board, the question is what classes should be selected as subjects for instruction? The Report says emphatically *the upper classes*, comprehending under the designation—1st, landowners and jaghirdars; 2nd, the commercial class; 3rd, the *employees* of Government; and 4th, Brahmans and higher castes. Of these the Brahmans are said to be the most influential and accessible. But what of the lowest castes, Mhars, Dhers, &c.? The Report mentions that "many benevolent men think it the height of illiberality and weakness to succumb to the prejudices" which exist in the middle and higher castes against these, but maintains

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* Is this number accurately given?—See onward.

as the despised classes form a very insignificant section of the community, and as similar prejudices exist at home (for only think "what feelings would be roused if the head of the House of Percy or Howard allied himself with a butcher's daughter") the Board hold that "social peculiarities on these subjects lie wholly beyond the just scope of Government interferences." We would here in a parenthesis crave attention to these views, and the arguments adduced in their support. Probably this will generally be held as the most exceptionable portion of the Board's Report.

The Report dwells on the importance of combining the study of the Vernaculars with English. Vernacular literature should be encouraged by Government only in the matter of elementary school-books; the Report contends that large sums have been thoughtlessly squandered in the preparation of works in the Vernacular that are quite beyond the pupils.

The Board consider it "their most emphatic duty at the present epoch" to urge on Government the necessity of a further grant for educational purposes, and suggest that a portion of the lapsed pension of the late Peshwa be so appropriated. Further they suggest that the cause of education can be greatly aided, first by Government officials giving countenance and encouragement to schools by personal visits, &c., and secondly by Government admitting only educated men to offices. Did their means allow, the Board would pension off a number of old and inefficient teachers, and appoint others more competent and better paid; but the funds at their disposal do not allow this. The Board have laboured to introduce self-supporting schools in the Mofussil, but with little success. In Bombay, however, the female schools, lectures in science, &c., conducted by students of the Elphinstone Institution, open up brighter hopes. A committee has been formed in connexion with the Board to inquire into the state of education throughout the island, and aid in its extension to all classes of the community.

The Report then proceeds to note the progress made in the various institutions under their care. "The results have been the most satisfactory yet witnessed" in the Elphinstone and Grant Colleges: and the formation of a new College at Poona is mentioned as an event full of promise.

The English schools of the Board in the Mofussil are seven in number and are attended by 768 students. The Poona English School has done well. At Ahmednuggur the result has been unsatisfactory; the fault seems to be with the community rather then the teacher. The Surat English School is satisfactory—attendance 273. The Ahmedabad one also satisfactory. Of the Broach one little is said. The Rutnagherry School is small, but satisfactory. The Dharwar School had not been examined.

The Vernacular schools of Government on the Island of Bombay are seven in number, and contain 429 pupils, but the number is on the decrease. Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett suggests that as neither a fee nor a good knowledge of the Vernacular is demanded in the Missionary schools, the children have flocked there in unusual numbers. We doubt the correctness both of the fact and the inference here stated; but of this by-and-bye.

In the Mofussil, the Vernacular schools are favourably reported of, on the whole. A fact, seemingly small yet significant of much, is mentioned in connexion with the schools as Gohagar and Rutnagherry, *viz.*, that a few girls attend. A Marathi periodical, the *Dnyanprasarak* is supplied by the Board to many of their Mofussil Vernacular schools: the superintendent cannot say what the effect has yet been.

The Poona Sanskrit College is next referred to. Its progress has been satisfactory. A class of students who are the children of native gentry has been formed.

The arrangements for the new Poona College are then detailed.

The Grant Medical College "has at all times afforded unmixed satisfaction." Eight medical graduates have issued from it, as its first fruits.

The Report next adverts to the subject of Native Libraries. Such have been formed at Ahmednuggur, Poona, Belgaum, Surat, and Ahmedabad; and the Board seeks to encourage these useful institutions by supplying them with copies of its publications and maps.

Of Vernacular publications the Board had during the year printed fifteen, most of them reprints. At the Poona College Press twenty-three Vernacular school-books of various sizes had been issued.

The Board then refers to the exertions of Major Candy in behalf of Vernacular education, and enumerates ten works which, as Marathi translator, he has recently revised or prepared.

Such is a brief outline of the facts and sentiments embodied in the Report. Our comments we must reserve till our next issue.

Notice.

Our number of the *North British Review* for August was rather late in coming to hand, which must plead our apology with our readers for the delay in bringing it to their notice. This number fully supports the character of the publication, and is, in our opinion, superior to some of its predecessors. It contains *nine* articles, all of more than common merits.

The first article is very suggestive; it treats in a masterly manner of rather a *new* and difficult subject—"social science." It is out of our power here to give even an outline of this paper. It requires perusal and study to be at all understood. As Adam Smith laid the foundation of our "Political Economy" in his "Wealth of Nations," which we may term the *science of wealth*,—so its *comte*, a French philosopher, may be said to be the founder of this new science, in as far as any science can be said to be founded by them, all the facts and principles of which are to be found in nature.

Some idea of the subject may be conveyed by the following extract:—"Among the synonymous names are these—*science of society; social physics; physical science; historical science; the science of history.* The general idea involved in all these is essentially this:—all the phenomena of society, all the events and movements that occur in communities of human beings, take place in accordance with fixed natural laws; every community, however large it may be, however heterogeneous its composition, and however discordant the aims of its members, is yet borne along in a regular onward determined path or career; nay, the life of the human race as a whole, all calamities, wars, and natural vicissitudes included, is but one grand and Divinely pre-arranged evolution, pervaded by a huge intention, and leading to a definite result." It is a grand and startling idea, to deduce from the history of man a *modus operandi* as fixed and unchanging as the ordinances of Heaven, as the sequences of cause and effect.

The second article, on *The Literature of Apologetics*, is useful in a high degree. It takes a view of the principal works which have been written on the Jewish, Pagan, Mahomedan, modern Deistical (which includes the Neologian) controversies, and the present state of the argument in each. It is a notice of a monster French work by the Abbé Migne, publishing entire, or nearly so, a series of the best authors, in all these different controversies, from the first days of the Christian Church up to the present time. The series embraces writers of all countries, and Protestant as well as Roman Catholic.

The third article, on *The Political State of Germany and Italy*, is well reasoned and sensible, and holds out no hope for the monarchies as at present constituted; but much encouragement to liberal institutions and evangelical exertions—a terrible crush of thrones and constitutions, more extensive than that of 1848, and much more permanent in its effects, is predicted, and that at no great distance of time. Portentous clouds of destiny are lowering over the Continent of Europe:

> "Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus æther,
> Præsentemque viris intextant omnia mortem."

The fourth article, *On Typical Forms*, is one of power and considerable originality. It carries the analogy between the works and word of God into provinces which even Butler had not thought of: it shows by a great deduction of particulars, that there is in all God's works

two great principles to be observed—one of order, and one of special adaptation; and these two principles are characteristic of intelligence—proclaim a wise Creator and Preserver of the universe. They are traced and exemplificated in the inorganic as well as the organic world:—*Morphology* everywhere comes forth most prominently; it is seen in the Geology of the earth and in the Astronomy of the heavens, in the structure of plants and in the animal forms. In each particular kingdom there is some great type to which all the individuals, with certain irregularities which are evident beauties and advantages, seek to adapt themselves. With certain irregularities there is a beautiful and wonderful harmony throughout nature: the lower members of a series, thought perfect in themselves—not to become more perfect, as the foolish and unscientific "Vestiges of Creation" would have us believe—by certain developments, are yet but types of the higher members, which are their antitypes—their complements.

The same principles shine in the pages of Revelation which are seen in the works of creation. In the system of Divine truth, there is a unity, yet arising from the less perfect to the more so,—from the less to the more defined, from the dawn to the full blaze of Gospel day. "The typical runs through the whole Divine economy revealed in the Word." The Old Testament system is a type of the New; it has the same general outline of truth, but not all the parts so fully developed. It was exactly fitted for it own place and time; but destined to give way to a more perfect one, as the stars vanish before the sun. The Old Testament types are divided into three classes—typical ordinances, personages, and events. "In all these we observe the same two general truths, the principle of general homology with the principle of specific adaptation. These typical ordinances, persons, and events, are all after the same general plan, and exhibit the truths which the sinner most requires to know, and especially the person and work of the expected *One*, under interesting and instructive aspects. But they are all adapted with exquisite skill to the age, and to circumstances of which they form a part. They have also an additional importance given them by their pre-figurative character:"—they were figures of *Him* who was to come. There is a plan and a harmony throughout—

> "In His unfathomed essence viewed the forms—
> The forms eternal of created things."

However tempting, our space prevents us taking any particular notice of the articles on *Recent Works of Fiction;* Kingsley's *Saint's Tragedy, and Sermons; Character in Architecture; Babbage's Exposition of* 1851; and so we will conclude by a short view of an article on *The Five Wounds of the Holy Church.* These five wounds were pointed out by Roman Catholic writers, especially by the Very Reverend Father Gioachimo Ventura, Ex-General of the Regular Clergy, Counsellor of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, Examinator of the Bisops of the Roman Clergy, from the pulpit of the Church of St. Andrea Della Valle in Rome, on the 27th of November, 1848; and by the Abbate Rosmini in a large work on the subject, printed in 1849. The wounds are severally in the hands, and the feet, and side. The one in the left hand, which is first noticed, is *the division of the people from the Clergy in public worship.* This arises from the fact that the people do not understand the prayers and service of the Church, as the service is performed in a language the body of the people do not understand: "the union of Christian worship," it is observed, "is not materiall but spiritual, a union of understanding and feeling; but this union has ceased to exist, and a wall of separation arises between the clergy and people." How strange that, whilst Roman divines seek to have this wound healed, many in the Protestant Church wish a return to all the mummery of the dark ages, and thus to keep still open this deep and dangerous wound! The wound in the right hand is next alluded to, which is *the insufficient education of the Clergy.* "Like priest like people" is fully manifested here; an ignorant and superstitious clergy have produced an ignorant and wicked people, and still keep them in darkness. The writers alluded to, who point out this wound, call for a full curriculum of study for the clergy, not only in metaphysics but also in physics. We recollect of being much struck with the answer which, when visiting a certain Roman Catholic college with a learned friend, we received to a question on the course of study pursued. We were told that no physics were attended to there, that all they thought of was metaphysics! It is something instructive, that our neighbour of the *Telegraph and Courier* should borrow the weapons of the blinded and blinding in Rome to prevent the enlightenment of the country. He wishes to keep the native ministry ignorant both of physics and metaphysics; he thinks perhaps, that as heretofore, so now, ignorance will prove the mother of devotion;—that much learning will make them like Paul, whom a Roman governor declared to be *mad.* What enlightened Romanists consider a right hand wound, he calls for as the *beau ideal* of excellency in the ministry. What can have brought him to this conclusion? It is said that extremes meet: is it here the extreme of superstition and the extreme of Scripture, or what?

The wound in the side, we know not which, is *the disunion of the bishops.* "Temporal honors," it is said, "become the sources of discord and division:" the clergy are broken into different *orders,* of which we hear nothing in the early Church. The various orders have contended with each other for the supremacy, and different sees for precedency. Constantinople with Rome,—one Pope with another—and Councils and Popes have excommunicated each other. "In the early ages of the Church," it is remarked, "bishop visited bishop, or corresponded by title: in provincial councils presbyters consulted together, and besides, the pastors consulted with the congregations of the people. According to Rosmini's statement, and he cites his favorite authority Fleury in proof, for six centuries after the Christian era, if a pastor was refused by a congregation, no effort was made to force his services on the people; and he cites a higher authority, even the example of the Apostles in the election of deacons. The time came when the clergy, involved in secular business, reversed the rule of the Apostles, who would not leave the duties of prayer and the preaching of the Word to serve tables." By seeking honors and riches not only are the clergy separated from each other, one elevated and the other depressed but the Church is thus made the tool of the State, barters her usefulness and independence for worldly considerations; so Rosmini suggests, than be as she now is, it would be better for the Church to "cast overboard the cargo, and so save the sinking vessel"—Comparative poverty would tend much to heal the breaches, and lead churchmen again to study concord and unity. We fear this wound is far from being seen only in the Romish Church. What is it but immoderate wealth and worldly honors, that have elevated some in Protestant churches to an anti-Christian eminence above their brethren, made them even lords over God's heritage?—much more than *principes inter pares,* which is as much as any should aspire to. When shall this wound be cured?

The wound of the right foot is *lay patronage.* "Rosmini establishes," says the *Review,* "first the right of the Church to elect her own ministers—a right given her, or rather a duty laid upon her, by her Great Head: a right exercised by the Apostles (Acts xiv. 22,) and by those whom they ordained (Titus i. 3); a right which the Church cannot barter nor alienate without yielding that liberty which belongs to those whom the Lord has made free." He states it as a great principle of the early Church, that *the people were the counsellor and the clergy the Judge.*"

The fifth wound, or that in the left foot, the last which Rosmini deplores, is *the servitude of ecclesiastical property.* "The system of the Church is represented to be one organized feudalism—a system of lordship and vassalage. The clergy are divided from the people into an ecclesiastical caste; the clergy are themselves divided into lords and subjects—the Church in each kingdom is subject to the civil government in the election of its pastors; and finally, the administration and use of ecclesiastical property are subject to the control of the secular power. The feudal spirit still regulates the relations of the Church." The first rule of donation to the Church for

ich he pleads is that of spontaneous giving—the measure of giving is to be regulated by the consciences of the faithful. The Levitical law of tithes, he says, is not continued under the New Testament.

May such sentiments be increasingly embraced in Rome, and in other churches, till all the ills of Zion be rectified, and all her painful wounds cured! We have been cheered and refreshed by the sound and Scriptural views unfolded in this article, and we heartily commend the whole number to our readers as a high intellectual feast.

"JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH ALONE,—A discourse, delivered before the Western Indian Organization of the Evangelical Alliance, on the 15th September 1851. By JOHN WILSON, D. D., F. R. S., Joint Secretary of the Organization."

A series of discourses, as our readers are mostly aware, is in course of delivery upon the nine Scriptural articles on the basis of the Evangelical Alliance. Seven of these have been preached, and given to the public in the pages of the *Oriental Christian Spectator*; viz.—"An Introductory Discourse upon the Nature and Unity of the Church of God," by the Rev. G. L. Fenton; and sermons upon the first six articles by the following clergymen in succession, —Revs. George Bowen; John Stevenson, D. D.; C. W. Isenberg; James Mitchell; J. Murray Mitchell; and John Wilson, D. D.—The last has just appeared, as above, in a separate form, and we heartily recommend it to our readers as a clear, orthodox statement of the *Articulus stantis vel cadentis Ecclesiæ*, "The Justification of the Sinner by Faith alone."

The essential nature of FAITH is rightly defined by Moses Stuart to be "*Confidence in God*," whatever may be the specific object by which that confidence is exercised. The disposition is the same, whether it has reference to the creation of the world (Hebrews xi. 3), or to the person and work of the Messiah. The distinction is, that of the *Christian's* faith CHRIST is the "Author and Finisher." It is trust or confidence in God, but then it is trust in Him through our Lord Jesus Christ, "through whom we have boldness and access with confidence, through the faith of Him."

The errors upon this subject are various and contradictory. The Romanists, who deny that we are "justified by faith only," are naturally led to ROB *faith* of everything moral in its nature, as a mode of vindicating their rejection of this truth. Hence Bellarmine defines "faith" to be a mere intellectual assent. On the other hand, some Protestants, from an ill-grounded fear of the moral consequences of proposing, as the Gospel does, full and gratuitous pardon to all believers, have been tempted to *add* to the meaning of "faith"; as Bishop Bull, who makes it embrace "all works of Christian piety," and Burnet, who would have it stand generally for "the complex of Christianity." We have lately seen a Bombay reprint of two sermons by Barrow upon this subject, which show anything but a clear Scriptural comprehension of this essential truth. If our readers have any earnest desire to drink of the well of theology undefiled, they must have recourse (next to the Scriptures themselves) to the writers of the *sixteenth* rather then the *seventeenth* century:—the difference, in point of evangelical truth, is as great as that which divides the writings of the Apostles and the (so called) Apostolical Fathers.

When we say with St. Paul that we are saved "by faith only," we of course speak of faith not as *a quality in our minds*, but as the *instrument* by which we lay hold of Christ's merits. Dr. Wilson says, not too strongly,—"It is nothing short of blasphemy to imagine that Christ disrobed Himself of his glory, left the throne of his Father, and assumed our lowly nature, and laboured, and suffered, and died, merely that he might enhance a moral quality in man, and render it or its fruits worthy of the Divine acceptance in the matter of justification," (p. 15.) Perhaps this has nowhere been better put than in the *Homily of Salvation* of the Church of England, where Faith is represented as saying to us thus:—"It is not I that take away your sins, but it is Christ only; and to Him only I send you for that purpose, forsaking therein all your good virtues, words, thoughts, and deeds, and only putting your trust in Christ."

We insert the letter of "a Native Friend." It refers to a very interesting subject, on which we have yet but little authentic information. An impatience of the restraints of caste is spreading and operating to an extent that will soon greatly modify the practices, opinions, and feelings of even the most orthodox Hindus. Of course we do not indorse all the sentiments and statements of our correspondent, but we give as the *bonâ fide* expression of a particular phase of native opinions.

We find that in our account of English Education in the Deccan, in a late No., we rather underrated the number of pupils who have been lately attending the Government English classes at Púna. Major Candy's classes at the Sanskrit College contained at the time of the formation of the Púna College, 90 youths, who, together with between 150 and 200 in the English School, make in all nearly 300 pupils now attending the College English classes.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

SIRS,—Will you have the goodness to insert the following lines in your next issue?—

It is a considerable time now since the Paramhansa Mandali was first spoken of in Bombay, and I shall here endeavour to give you the information which I have gathered from several quarters.

The Paramhansa Mandali has thrown the whole of Bombay into a state of agitation. It has engaged the attention of all classes of the community,—the young as well as the old, the learned as well as unlearned, the rich as the poor. This Mandali, I am told, was first formed in Bombay in 1847, and its progress since its establishment has been rapid. It now consists of Khetries, Purvoes, Shenvees, Sonars, but chiefly of Brahmans. Almost all the members are said to be from the Elphinstone Institution, some from Missionary schools, others from offices. The Brahman students who laid the foundation of this meeting are very laborious. They pick up little children from this corner and that, speak to them in a kind manner, enter into and interest their feelings, without expressing their own, and at last induce them to eat a piece of European bread, or a little fish, or to take a little wine, and then make them swear that they will not reveal these secrets even to their nearest relatives. The number of this meeting amounts to (I hear) above 150. The president and the members have been holding communication with almost all the towns in India. Young Bengal, young Poona, Nuggur, Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar, &c., take part in this society. They hold grand meetings and branch meetings in, different corners of Bombay and Poona. Learned and respectable men preside over this meeting. The educated Brahmans belonging to it have instilled their principles into the minds of their young wives. They allow them to eat anything they like, and the liberty is gladly accepted.

We rejoice to see this sudden change among the educated classes of India. This is one of the indirect fruits of the vast labours of the Government and of the Missionaries. It gladdens our hearts to see that the natives are beginning to think for themselves, and are on the eve of trampling under foot the foolish and evil practices of their unenlightened ancestors. The whole of Europe was once in utter barbarism; but by the light of art and science, and by asserting the right of thought, they overthrew the kingdom of Satan, and chose and advanced the kingdom of God. They condemned the ways of Satan, and approved the ways of God. I have no doubt that, some day or other, India will enjoy the same privileges. We shall all acknowledge one God, and enjoy an equal degree of happiness.

The following are the most important points which the Paramhansa Mandali are anxious to secure—

I.—Prohibition of early marriages.
II.—Remarriage of widows.
III.—Abolition of caste.

It is quite plain that early marriages are bad: so is the prohibition of re-marriage, and the system of caste. These three prove destructive not merely to one individual, or to one family, but to a

whole nation. The evils arising from them are manifest among us. Since we are children of the same God, why should we have any caste system? The caste system is formed merely from the different occupations of mankind. Surely it is not according to the will of God. There is one eternal God, and the revelation He has given is also one.

So far then we approve of the points aimed at by the Mandali But when we look to their moral and religious principles generally, we feel cheerfully afraid. It is matter of much regret to find most of them approaching to infidelity. Indeed there is no harm in calling them pure infidels. Some of them maintain that there is no God; others say that they are in doubt about it: such are the opinions which many of them hold: what then shall we call them—infidels or atheists? I am sorry that while the meaning of the word Paramahansa is great, the actions, of its followers do not correspond with it. Concubinage, telling lies, and a variety of other sins, are considered as insignificant by them. In fact, the chief men and their misguided followers maintain that there is no harm in keeping concubines, if you do it to preserve your health. Another rises up, and like the pretended jackdaw, says you must act according to the dictates of your conscience. You are Paramhansa, and you must do what is right and beneficial; while he himself invites public women to dance at a marriage feast, and undertakes all the ceremonies.

There is not a particle of pure enthusiasm in the meeting. The grand object is not to do good to the community, but to gain a high name among Europeans, and to distinguish themselves among natives. It is through downright deception that some natives gain a high name among Europeans. Whenever they come in contact with the old orthodox Hindus, they will say, "Female education is the ruin of society." But when they go among European gentlemen, they express their opinion of the high necessity of them. I hope Europeans will be on their guard. Let them not examine natives by their outward appearance, but by their inward character. Dear Mr. Editor, you are all foreigners; you are not versed in our manners and customs. Such hypocrites easily divert you from the truth.

But, not to make my letter too long, what religion do the Paramhansa profess? What religion do they suppose to have come from God? Is the revelation one, two, or three? They do not profess Hinduism, nor Parseeism, nor Mahomedanism, nor Christianity: they are all bitter opponents of them. All that the best of them mainta in is that there is a God, and that their belief in Him will save them. Our conscience is our revelation, and (if we are guilty at all) God can directly save us. Now how absurd it is to say that there is no religion. Why even the most savage have some religion; and if a Banyan or a Purvoe, a Brahman or a Senoy deny it in this age, it is a stigma upon their character. Again, how unlike it is that God can directly save us! How can we sinners approach God? How can sins of infinite malignity be pardoned without an infinite atonement? How can you as sinners plead before the holy God? Remember that infinite sins require an infinite atonement, and therefore the person who makes the atonement must be infinitely great and infinitely holy. Even in our Supreme Court a criminal never pleads for himself before the Judge. He requires a barrister; much less could you the Paramhansa plead before the Judge of judges. You require a pleader, and one such pleader there is—the Son of God and the Saviour of men. He alone can bear your sins. I would beg of the Mandali then not to halt between two opinions. You are fettered hand and foot, body and soul; do, therefore, either embrace Christianity or remain pure Hindus. Either come to God, or remain with Satan. Either pass off from the world of darkness to the world of light, or remain where you are. Some of you do not put on the white mark on your forehead; others use meat and wine; but these are mere outward observances. First "rectify your inward monitor," and then attend to the body. Do not, by holding and enforcing your absurd opinions, mislead those poor educated Brahman youth whose knowledge would perhaps direct them to the right path. Do not hurt the feelings of the orthodox Hindus in vain. Your ways are not the least better them theirs. Remember that it is a great sin "to know and approve better things, and to follow worse things."

In conclusion I would beg of the Mandali not to take these remarks amiss. Read this, and see whether what I have is applicable to you or not. Think not that I am in better circumstances than you are. My fate is perhaps not a bit better I would myself pray and wish you to pray to God in your closet, in your studies, in every work you undertake. Ask Him to show you and me which is the truth, and then embrace that truth before all mankind. Do not enforce your opinions merely to indulge the happiness of this world. Aim at some higher objects.

A NATIVE FRIEND.

SELECTIONS.

Indian.

ACT FOR MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative, the 17th October, 1851.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Act of Parliament 14 and 15 Victoria, Cap. XL. intituled "An Act for Marriages in India," is published for general information.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,
FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ANNO DECIMO-QUARTO & DECIMO-QUINTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XL.

ACT FOR MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

(24th July 1851.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law of Marriages in India; be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:—

Marriage of Christians in India may be solemnized under this Act.

I.—In every case of Marriage intended to be solemnized in India after the commencement of this Act, where One or both of the Parties is or are a Person or Persons professing the Christian Religion, such Marriage may be solemnized under the Provisions of this Act; and where such Marriage is intended to be so solemnized, One of the Parties shall give Notice in Writing to the Marriage Registrar to be appointed under the Provisions of this Act for the District within which the Parties shall have dwelt for such period then next preceding as by such Laws or Regulations as hereinafter mentioned may be required, or, if the Parties dwelt in the Districts of different Marriage Registrars, shall give the like Notice to the Marriage Registrar for each District: and every such Notice shall be in such Form and contain such Particulars as may be prescribed by such Laws or Regulations, and shall be open for Inspection, and published, as by such Laws or Regulations may be provided.

Notice of intended Marriage to be given to the Marriage Registrar for the District.

Certificate of Notice to be issued on Request.

II.—The Marriage Registrar, upon being requested so to do by or on behalf of the Party by whom the Notice was given, and One of the Parties intending Marriage having made Oath or Declaration as herein-after required, shall issue under his Hand a Certificate of such Notice having been given, and of such Oath or Declaration having been made, provided no lawful Impediment according to the Law of England be shown to the Satisfaction of the Marriage Registrar why such Certificate should not issue, and the issue of such Certificate have not been sooner forbidden, in manner herein-after mentioned, by any Person or Persons by this Act authorized in that behalf: Provided always, that where by such Oath or Declaration it appears that One of the Parties intending Marriage (not being a Widower or Widow) is under Twenty-one Years of Age, the Marriage Registrar shall not issue such Certificate until the Expiration of such Period after the giving of such Notice as may be in this Behalf provided by such Laws or Regulations as hereinafter mentioned.

Proviso.

Who to give Consent if Parties under Age.

III.—The Father if living, of any Party under Twenty-one Years of Age, such Party not being a Widower or Widow, or, if the Father be dead, the Guardian or Guardians of the Person of the Party so under Age lawfully appointed, or One of them, and in case there be no such Guardian than the Mother of such party, if unmarried, shall have Authority to give Consent to the Marriage of such Party; and such Consent is hereby required for the Marriage of such Party so under Age, unless there be no Person authorized to give such Consent resident in India.

Issue of Registrar's Certificate may be forbidden.

IV.—Every Person whose Consent to a Marriage is required as aforesaid is hereby authorized to forbid, in such Manner as may be provided by such Laws or Regulations as hereinafter mentioned, the Issue of the Marriage Registrar's Certificate; and in case the Issue of any such Certificate be so forbidden the Notice and all Proceedings thereupon shall be utterly void: Provided always, that (subject to such Laws and Regulations) if either of the Parties intending Marriage allege that the Person forbidding the Issue of such Certificate is not authorized by Law so to do, the Marriage Registrar shall examine into such Allegation, and if he be satisfied that such Person is not authorized as aforesaid, shall act in like Manner, and the like Proceedings may be had under this Act in relation to such Marriage, as if the Issue of such Certificate had not been forbidden by such Person.

Supreme Court, or Judge of the Zillah or District, may relieve where Consent improperly withheld.

V.—If any person whose Consent is necessary to any Marriage under this Act shall be *non compos mentis*, or if any such Person (other than the Father) shall, without just Cause, withhold his or her Consent to a Marriage, the Parties intending Marriage may apply by Petition, where the Person whose Consent is necessary is resident within any of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to the Supreme Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter in the Presidency or Place in which such Person is resident, or if such Person be not resident within any of the said Towns, then to the Judge of the Zillah or like District within which such Person is resident, or to such Person as may for this Purpose be appointed under the Laws or Regulations herein-after mentioned, and the said Supreme Court or any Judge thereof or such Judge of the Zillah or District, or such other

be empowered to examine the Allegations of the Petition in y way, and if upon such Examination such Marriage appear proper, reme Court or any Judge thereof, or such Judge of the Zillah or t, or such other Person shall declare the same to be so, and such aration shall be as good and effectual as if the Person whose Consent as needed had consented to the Marriage, and in case such Person has forbidden the Issue of the Marriage Registrar's Certificate, such Certificate shall be issued, and the like Proceedings may be had under this Act in relation to the Marriage, as if the Issue of such Certificate had not been forbidden by such Person, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

VI.—Before any such Certificate as aforesaid shall be issued by any Marriage Registrar, One of the Parties intending Marriage shall appear personally before such Marriage Registrar, and shall make Oath, or shall make his or her solemn Declaration instead of an Oath, that he or she believeth that there is not any Impediment of Kindred or Affinity or other lawful Hindrance to the said Marriage, and that both the Parties to the intended Marriage have, or (where the Parties have dwelt in the Districts of different Marriage Registrars) that the Party making such Oath or Declaration hath, for the Period required by such Laws or Regulations as are hereafter mentioned, had their, his, or her usual Place of Abode within the District of such Marriage Registrar, and where either or each of the Parties, not being a Widower or Widow, is under the age of Twenty-one Years, that the Consent of the Person or Persons whose Consent to such Marriage is required by Law has been obtained thereto, or that there is no Person resident within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company having Authority to give such Consent, as the case may be: Provided always, that where under the foregoing Provision the said Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, or such Judge of the Zillah or like District, or such other Person as aforesaid, declares the Marriage to be proper, it shall not be necessary to make Oath or declare that such Consent has been obtained to such Marriage.

Oath or Declaration to be made before Issue of Certificate.

VII.—Any Person may, in manner provided by such Laws or Regulations, enter a Protest with the Marriage Registrar against the Issue of a Certificate for the Marriage of any Person named therein, and if any Protest be so entered, no Certificate shall issue until the Marriage Registrar shall have examined into the Matter of the Protest, and is satisfied that it ought not to obstruct the Issue of the Certificate for the said Marriage, or until the Protest be withdrawn by the Party who entered the same.

Protest against Issue of Certificate may be entered.

VIII.—In all cases whatsoever where the Marriage Registrar has refused such Certificate as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for either of the Parties intending Marriage to apply by Petition, where the District of such Registrar is within any of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to the Supreme Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter in the Presidency or Place within which such District is comprised, or if such District be not within any of the said Towns, then to the Judge of the Zillah or like District within which the same is comprised, or to such other Person as may for this purpose be appointed by the Laws or Regulations herein-after mentioned; and the said Supreme Court or any Judge thereof, or such Judge of the Zillah or like District, or such other Person, shall be empowered to examine the Allegations of the Petition, in a summary way, and shall decide thereon; and the Decision of such Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, or of such Judge of the Zillah or like District, or of such other Person, shall be final, and the Marriage Registrar to whom the Application was originally made shall proceed in accordance therewith, anything hereinbefore contained notwithstanding.

Appeal where Registrar refuses Certificate.

IX.—After the Issue of the Certificate of the Marriage Registrar, or, where Notice is required to be given under this Act to the Marriage Registrars for different Districts, after the Issue of the Certificates of the Marriage Registrars for such Districts, Marriage may be solemnized between and by the Parties described in such Certificate or Certificates, according to such Form and Ceremony as they may see fit to adopt; provided nevertheless, that every such Marriage shall be solemnized between such Hours as shall be fixed by the Laws or Regulations herein-after mentioned, in the Presence of some Marriage Registrar, to whom shall be delivered such Certificate or Certificates as aforesaid, and of Two or more Witnesses, provided also, that in some Part of the Ceremony each of the Parties shall declare,—"I do solemnly declare, That I know not of any lawful Impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in Matrimony to *C. D.*," or shall declare to the like Effect.

After Issue of Certificate, Marriage may be solemnized in the Presence of Marriage Registrar and Two Witnesses.

And each of the Parties shall say to the other,—

"I call upon these Persons here present to witness, That I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded Wife [or Husband];" or Words to the like Effect.

Provided also, that there be no lawful Impediment to the Marriage of such Parties.

X.—Whenever a Marriage is not had within Three Calendar Months after the Notice shall have been so entered by the Marriage Registrar, the Notice and the Certificate which may have been issued thereupon, and all other Proceedings thereupon, shall be utterly void, and no person shall proceed to solemnize the Marriage, nor shall any Marriage Registrar register the same, until new Notice shall have been given, and Entry made, and Certificate thereof given, at the Time and in the Manner aforesaid.

When Marriage is not had within Three Months after Notice, a new Notice required.

XI.—After the Solemnization of any Marriage under this Act the Marriage Registrar present at the Solemnization thereof shall forthwith register such Marriage in duplicate, that is to say, in a Marriage Register Book according to the Form of Schedule to this Act annexed, and also in a Certificate attached to the Marriage Register Book, as a Counterfoil; and the Entry of such Marriage in both the Certificate and the Marriage Register Book shall be signed by the Person by or before whom the Marriage has been solemnized, if there be any such Person, and by the Marriage Registrar present at such Marriage, whether or not the Marriage is solemnized by him, and also by the Parties married, and attested by Two Witnesses; and every such Entry shall be made in Order from the Beginning to the End of the Book, and the number of the Certificate shall correspond with that of the Entry in the Marriage Register Book.

Marriages to be registered.

XII.—The Marriage Registrar shall forthwith separate the Certificate from the Marriage Register Book, and transmit it, at the End of every Month, to the Secretary to the Government of the Presidency or Place within which he resides, or to such other Officer as may for this purpose be appointed under the Laws or Regulations hereinafter mentioned, and if no Marriage have been registered during such month the Marriage Registrar shall certify such fact under his hand, and such Certificate shall be transmitted as aforesaid, and the Marriage Registrar shall keep safely the said Register Book until it be filled, and shall then transmit the same to the Secretary to the Government, or to such other Officer as aforesaid, to be kept by him with the Records of his Office; provided that with regard to those Marriages so certified, of which it may appear to the Governor General in Council desirable that evidence should be transmitted to England, the Secretary to the Government, or such other Officer as aforesaid, shall, at the End of every Three Calendar Months in each Year, send all the Certificates of Marriage sent to him as aforesaid during such Three Months, signed by him, to the Secretary of the East India Company, for the Purpose of being delivered to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England.

Certificates of Marriages to be transmitted periodically to the Secretary of the Government, &c.

XIII.—After any Marriage has been solemnized under this Act, it shall not be necessary, in support of such Marriage, to give any Proof in respect of the Dwelling of the Parties, or of the Consent of any Person whose Consent thereunto is required by Law, nor shall any Evidence be given to prove the contrary, in any Suit touching the validity of such Marriage.

Proof of Residence of Parties or Consent not necessary to establish Marriage.

XIV.—It shall be lawful for the Marriage Registrar before whom any Marriage is solemnized, according to the Provisions of this Act to ask of the Parties to be married the several Particulars required to be registered touching such Marriage.

Registrar may ask certain Particulars of Parties.

XV.—Every Person who shall enter a Protest with the Marriage Registrar, against the Issue of any Certificate on Grounds which such Marriage Registrar, or the Supreme Court of the Presidency or Place, or any Judge thereof, or the Judge of the Zillah or like District, or other Person, to whom upon the Refusal of such Certificate and Application is authorized by this Act to be frivolous, and such as ought not to obstruct the Issue of the Certificate, shall be liable for the Costs of all Proceedings in relation thereto, and for Damages, to be recovered by Suit by the Party against whose Marriage such Protest was entered.

Persons vexatiously entering Protests liable to costs and damages.

XVI.—Every Person who shall knowingly and wilfully make any false Oath or false Declaration, or sign any false Notice or Certificate, required by this Act, or by any such Laws or Regulations as herein-after mentioned, for the Purpose of procuring any Marriage, and every Person who shall forbid the Issue of any Marriage Registrar's Certificate by falsely representing himself or herself to be a Person whose Consent to such Marriage is required by Law, knowing such Representation to be false, shall, on Conviction, be liable to be punished in such Manner as by such Laws or Regulations may be provided.

Punishment of Persons making false Oath or Declaration.

XVII.—Every Prosecution under this Act shall be commenced within such time after the Offence committed as by such Laws or Regulations may be provided.

Limitation of Prosecution.

XVIII.—The Government of each Presidency or Place in India may appoint Marriage Registrars for the Purposes of this Act, and may assign Districts to the Registrars so to be appointed, and in respect of any Places within the Territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with the East India Company, the Governor General of India in Council may appoint such Marriage Registrars and assign to them Districts.

Government of each Presidency may appoint Marriage Registrars, &c., Governor General may appoint in certain Cases.

XIX.—The Government of each such Presidency and Place may from Time to Time appoint may appoint Fees reasonable Fees to be taken of the parties intending Marriage, for receiving and publishing Notices of Marriage, and for issuing Certificates, entering Protests, and registering Marriages under this Act, and all such Fees shall be accounted for and paid over by the Marriage Registrars to the Government Treasury, and the Government shall provide all necessary Books and Papers for giving effect to the Provisions of this Act.

Government of each Presidency to be taken under this Act, to be accounted for by Marriage Registrars.

XX.—It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from Time to Time, by Laws and Regulations (not inconsistent with the Provisions of this Act) to be made in the Manner and subject to the Provisions by Law required in respect of Laws and Regulations made by the said Governor General in Council, to provide for the Inspection and Publication of Notices of Marriage given under this Act, for the Custody and Protection from Injury of Marriage Register Books, for Appeals from and References in Cases of Doubt by the Marriage Registrars in relation to Marriages forbidden or Protests entered under this Act, for fixing the Hours between which Marriages may be solemnized under this Act, for appointing the Officers to whom Certificates are to be transmitted by the Marriage Registrars, and generally for giving Effect to the Provisions of this Act.

Governor General in Council empowered to make Laws and Regulations for the Purposes of this Act.

XXI.—Nothing herein contained shall invalidate or affect any Marriage which may be solemnized in India by Persons in Holy Orders, or any Marriages which may be solemnized under the Provisions of the Act of the Fifty-eighth year of King George the Third, Chapter Eighty-four, or any other Marriages which under the Laws for the Time being in force in India might have been there solemnized in case this Act had not been passed: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, from Time to Time by Laws and Regulations to be made as aforesaid, to provide for the Registration of any Marriages solemnized in India by Persons in Holy Orders, or of any Marriages there solemnized under the Provisions of the said Act of the Fifty-eighth year of King George the Third, Chapter Eighty-four, or of any other Marriages there solemnized, of which it may appear to the said Governor General in Council desirable that Evidence should be transmitted to England, and to provide for the Care and Custody of the Registers of such Marriages and for the Transmission of Certificates thereof to the Secretaries of the Governments of the respective Presidencies, or to other Officers, and for their sending the same to the Secretary of the East India Company, for the Purpose of being delivered to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, and also to provide for the Authentication of such Certificates.

Marriages may continue to be solemnized as heretofore.

Power to Governor General in Council to make Laws for the Registration of Marriages not solemnized under this Act.

XXII.—The Certificates which shall be delivered to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England, under this Act, or under any Laws or Registrations to be made thereunder, shall be kept in the General Register Office, in the same Manner, and Indexes thereof shall be made and Searches permitted, and Copies thereof, sealed or stamped with the Seal of the General Register Office, shall be given, in the like Manner as by the Act of the Session holden in the Sixth and Seventh years of King William the Fourth, Chapter Eighty-six, is provided concerning the certified Copies (kept in such Office under the said Act) of the Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, and every certified Copy, purporting to be sealed or stamped with the Seal of the said General Register Office, or any such Certificate delivered to the said Registrar General under this Act, or under such Laws or Regulations, shall be received as Evidence of the Marriage to which the same relates without further Proof of such Certificate, or of any entry therein.

Certificates delivered to Registrar General under this Act, or under any Laws or Registrations made thereunder, to be subject to the Provisions of 6 7 W. 4. c. 84.

XXIII.—All Marriages solemnized under this Act shall be good and valid in Law to all Intents and Purposes.

Marriages under this Act valid.

XXIV.—And whereas it is expedient to remove all Doubt concerning the Validity of Marriages heretofore solemnized in India by Persons not in Holy Orders: All such Marriages, if not otherwise invalid, shall be deemed and held to be valid in Law to all Intents and Purposes.

Certain Marriages in India confirmed.

XXV.—In the Construction of this Act the Word "India" shall include all Territories for the Time being under the Government of the East India Company, and all Territories of any Native Princes or States in alliance with the said Company.

Interpretation of "India."

XXVI.—This Act shall, so far as respects the Authority to make such Appointments, Laws, and Regulations as are herein authorized to be made, commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, and as to all other Matters and Things commence and take effect from and after the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, or such other Day as the Governor General of India shall direct.

Commencement of Act.

XXVII.—The Governor General of India, and the Governors of the several Presidencies in India, shall cause this Act to be published Three Times in each of the Government Gazettes of the several Presidencies, the first of such Publications to be made within Six Weeks after this Act shall have been received in such respective Presidencies.

Publication of Act.

SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

MARRIAGE REGISTER BOOK, AND CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

No.	When married.	Name and Surname.	Whether of full Age or a Minor.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
1	17th May 1851.	William Smith.	Of full Age.	Bachelor.	Surgeon	4, Clive Street, Barrackpore.	John Smith.	Esquire
		Anne Green.	Minor.	Widow.			James Hastings.	Esquire

Married in the House of A. B., by or before me,

William Johnson, Marriage Registrar.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { William Smith, Anne Green, } in the Presence of us, { Peter Smith. James Hastings. }

(To be continued.)

European.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The fifth annual Conference of the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance commenced its sessions on Wednesday morning, August 20, at Freemasons' Hall, London. A very large company of members and visitors were present. After the usual devotional services, Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart, took the chair. The Rev. Dr. Buchanan read the inaugular address, after which the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth paid an affectionate tribute to the memory of his deceased father. The chairman introduced the Rev. Dr. Townsend, Canon of Durham, and briefly adverted to the canon's visit to the Pope. The reverend Doc or briefly explained his views on the subject of the union of all sects and denominations of Christians. The officers of the organizations were then formally elected, and the Rev. J. P. Dobson, one of the secretaries, read the report of the executive committee. At the evening meeting the Rev. Dr. Leifchild took the chair, and the whole of the evening was occupied in the introduction of foreign ministers and friends who were members of, or favorable to, the Alliance. Some of them addressed a few words to the meeting. Among the foreign visitors to these meetings of the Alliance (says the "Record") Holland Belgium, France, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Palestine, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, the United States, and Canada, will find representatives. There are already perhaps forty or fifty pastors or pious laymen deputed from France alone. M. Nilsson, whose persecution in Sweden has excited so deep a sympathy, and the Rev. Dr. Wichern, the great promoter of the German Home Missions, will also be present; and the American Board of Missions have deputed Dr. Bacon, who has lately returned from the East to report on the state of the Christian churches throughout the Ottoman Empire. It is not unlikely that each of the British and Foreign Missionary Societies will also find direct representatives of their foreign work among the members or visitors present at these meetings of the Alliance.

On Thursday, the second day of the meeting, the Conference proceeded to a free and fraternal conversation on the subject of Christian union.

Robert Paul, Esq., Edinburgh, deprecated any attempt by the Alliance at producing uniformity among Christians; its object was to create union; yet, from some remarks which fell from some speakers, it seemed that there was a danger of the object being lost in that Utopian one to which he had re

Some conversation then took place about the admission Society of Friends into the Alliance, but it was agreed that question should be waved for the present, and the attention of t Conference be directed to a consideration of the best method of extending the Alliance and the Alliance spirit in the country districts.

At the evening sederunt reports were received from foreign brethren on the state of the Alliance, in their respective countries, several of whom referred to the difficulties they had to contend with, and requested the sympathy and aid of the Alliance.

The Rev. Dr. M'Rae introduced to the Conference a young Chinese, named Soolong, who was about to return to his native country as a Christian missionary.

On Friday Dr. Steane announced that the Prize Essay by the Rev. J. A. Wylie, on Popery, was in the press, and expected to be ready before the Conference closed: it would comprise a volume of some 500 pages; and the Chairman (the Rev. George Scott) announced that a communication had been received from Tahiti, that one of the Protestant missionaries of that island had been thrown into prison by the French authorities, for seeking to prevent an attempted desecration of the Lord's day.

Dr. Baird then submitted a statement on the state and prospects of the Alliance in America. After referring to the discussions in the Alliance on the subject in former years, Dr. Baird said,—It cannot be disguised, that the very attempt which we have made to bring the Churches of America and Europe, and especially of Great Britain, into more friendly and fraternal relations, has ended in putting them further asunder. "Let America wash out of her skirts the stain of slavery, and then she will be fit to join British Christians." Such was the language of one in this country whom we loved. Now the language of America, and his own also, was, —"We will abolish this great evil, but you may depend upon: but we must be allowed to take such time and measures as we think best. We believe that we understand this matter better than you do: I speak it with all deference. We shall get rid of slavery, but not at, or in consequence of, your bidding, or to please you, but because it is our duty to do so. You can help us with your prayers, and by looking well to your experiment in the West Indies, and seeing that it works well: I know not what else can be done. It was not Republicanism nor the Voluntary principle that imposed that greatest of evils upon us. Monarchy—Monarchy did. It was when ten out of thirteen colonies were enjoying the blessings, as some call them, of an Established Church. Do not, I beseech you, send us, such missionaries as one who lately visited us,—one who deceives himself, or rather tries to deceive his countrymen, by telling them that his speeches, made in this country since his return, will make a sensation in America from Maine to California. Yes, a sensation they make, but it will be one of laughter and of contempt. O brethren, the course taken in this country for years past is working out its legitimate result,—not that of hastening the overthrow of this great evil in America, but that of severing the bonds which held two great nations together!

The Hon. and Rev. B. Noel thought that before the Alliance came to any decision on so important a matter, they must have before them the actual facts of the case. His reverend brother had spoken of them as having put the American Churches without the pale. His impression was, that they had not subjected themselves to that charge. They might, perhaps, have been guilty of some ill temper, but they had not gone so far as to put the American Churches out of the pale at all. He thought their brother would see reason to modify that statement.

The Rev. Dr. Baird said, his remark had reference not to what was done in the Alliance, but to what was done out of it, and generally.

The Hon. and Rev. B. Noel.—Then we are not responsible for it.

The Rev. J. A. James said, he would suggest a friendly conference between some members delegated from that assembly and their American brethren, to talk over the subject in the spirit of brethren and Christians. Possibly there was required a little more forbearance than had hitherto been exercised. He had himself sometimes used strong expressions; and he had afterwards felt a little smiting of conscience, not on account of the sentiment, but for the manner in which his convictions had found utterance.

A somewhat lengthened discussion followed, which terminated in a motion, that the American brethren present be requested to meet the Council for mutual conference on the state of the Evangelical Alliance in the United States, and the causes which have impeded its progress in that country; and that a special report be prepared upon the subject. This was moved by the Rev. B. Noel, and seconded by Dr. King of Glasgow, which was almost unanimously adopted.—"Northern Warder."

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—The information we gave last week on the change of mind and sentiment which the Premier Duke of England has undergone, is now fully verified by the fact that His Grace took the Lord's Supper in the Protestant Church last Sunday. The works to which we know His Grace's attention has been recently directed—works at present exciting some attention, and composed by a well-known Protestant minister—have, by the blessing of God, been productive of the best effects on his mind. It is known to us that no mere sentiment, or caprice, or

ation at the impudence of the Pope, and the ostenta- fluence of his representative in Westminster, have gene- reat and so decided a conversion. The exchange of the superstition for Protestant truth is the result of deep con- sion and well-digested examination of the arguments and rea- ns on both sides. On His Grace's part, intellect and heart and nscience have been won—fairly and fully won. His conversion the homage of one beyond the reach of suspicion, because be- nd the possibility of any temporal aggrandizement or secular rospect—to the force of truth—the facts of history—the supre- acy of Scripture. It will be followed, we have reason to believe, y others in elevated rank whose minds have been shaken by the ast preponderance of argument, and Scripture, and moral power the side of those able Protestant advocates whom the recent apal aggression hurried into the field. In fact, the greatest under on the Papal side is the excitement which they have reated. Romanism needs silence and apathy, and ignorance of s nature among Protestants in order to make way. Light thrown n its operations is fatal to their progress—it cannot endure light -it deprecates discussion—it accepts it only when it is for- ed upon it, and its acceptance of it, in every case, is most in- rious to its progress, popularity, and interests. The true policy f every Protestant at this present time is to turn the political ito a spiritual agitation—to seize the excitement and consecrate to great Scriptural purposes—to reverse, in short, the policy f the Irish priests, who invariably get up a political agitation order to arrest spiritual enlightenment. We must regard the onversion of the Duke of Norfolk as an instalment of yet great- r accessions, as a first and eminent fruit of a certain harvest, and hus convince the Popedom by arguments—too near and too pau- ent to be disregarded—that its aggression on our national liberties as been to us, at length, a sufficiently powerful inducement to rise and shake off all past apathy, and to retaliate, as it best be- omes Christians, by a magnificent and successful agression n the very foundation of the Romish faith. We must carry on he war vigorously. We must remind Romanists alike of their eril and their duty. We must keep before their eyes the path hich the most eminent of their laity has just pursued, and not y down our weapons and our warfare till the lessening num- ers of the adherents of the apostacy in England convince Dr. Wiseman that our lawful and merely missionary aggression is far nore damaging to his position than his master's illegal, impertti- ent, and unparalleled attack on our political freedom has ever been to us. Apathy on our part is what Wiseman calculates on. He feels the injurious effects of the universal interest unequivo- ally manifested on all sides. He deprecates and deplores it. He would give his pallium if he could only quell it. His only comfort is his hope that some new excitement—gold-veins in Australia, or new diggings in California, or a national embroilment with America about Cuba, will divert the feeling into other channels, and that he and his "Brummagen" bishops will thus enjoy more propitious working weather. We must blast their hopes— we must stir up the public mind—we must call universal attention to the solemn religious aspect of this great ques- tion, and the results will be most happy. We ask for no violence—no religious phrenzy. This is not our taste—it is not true religion. We demand earnest operative missionary aggres- sion; we wish to see meetings held and eloquent analyses of Romanism presented from every platform. Romanists themselves are open to argument: many are ripe for a change, and still more are anxious to hear what we have got to say for ourselves: we must strike from the press, the platform, and the pulpit, and to use the language of inspiration in all three, the trumpet must give no uncertain sound.—The "Britannia" September 13.

THE PRIMATE AND THE PAPISTS.—The Tractarian journals are shocked at the enlightened and Catholic spirit of the Archi- bishop of Canterbury, as displayed in his recent reply to a Romish impostor. The Romanists, as was to be expected, seem pleased with the fruits of Gawthorne's impudent hypocrisy, and anticipate a speedy accession of Anglo-Catholic divines to the communion of Holy Mother the Church. The only fault we can detect in the letter of the Primate is the confiding kindness which believ- ed the words and professions of a yet undetected hypocrite. The sentiments avowed by his Grace are those of the best and greatest divines of the Church of England, as we are prepared to show. He refuses, in the spirit of enlightened Protestantism, to un-Church the sister Churches of the Reformation, in order to magnify and exalt on their ruins the Church of England. In other words, he refuses to depart from the almost uninterrupted views of his predecessors in the Archiepiscopal See, or to originate an exclu- sive and bigoted and uncharitable treatment of those branches of the Protestant Church whose co-operation at this crisis has been as nobly rendered as it has been cordially received. The Archbishop loves and reverences the Church of England. He has long been the eloquent expounder of her doctrines, the earnest upholder of her discipline, and the enlightened chief ruler of her episcopacy. He has not given utterance to a word in the least degree incompatible with such and so splendid a career. He has simply refused to anathematize Scottish and Continental Christen- dom. He thinks men may be saved beyond the limits of the English episcopacy, however ancient and venerable it may be. He believes that Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Cumming, and other divines e Church of Scotland have received alike valid ecclesiastical and have presented to the Church and the world substan- oofs that theirs is a true and Heavenly mission. He rejects any imaginary support to his own Church at the expense of truth and charity. He will not accept the wretched Tractarian tradi- tion that the Church of England can only stand by destroying her Protestant sisterhood. In such an exclusive persuasion as that of the Tractarians, he sees more of the brand of Rome than of the stamp and image of the Church of Christ. The Primate has risen in the judgment of the wise and good, while the monkish as- sailants of his conduct and ecclesiastical views have presented additional proofs of the very little theological space that subsists between them and the patrons of the impudent and unhappy tool, who we know pains his parents to the heart, pesters all he cannot pervert, and does the dirty work in general of the Jesuits, who glory in the ancient aphorism of their order—"the end sanctifies the means.' —Ibid.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—OCTOBER 24TH.

—— The foreign news of the greatest importance received by the last Overland Mail, which came to hand yesterday, refers to the fate of the Cuban expedition under Lopez. His defeat and execution are detailed in a postcript to the "Atlas" of the 24th ultimo, from which we take the following extract:—By the Royal mail steam ship Asia, Captain Judkins, advices have been received from New York to the 10th instant, She brings 200,000l. in specie. Certain particulars had been received of Lopez and his band. Havannah had been the scene of jubilee rejoicing for three days owing to the capture of General Lopez and his forces. The news reached Havannah on the 30th ult. Lopez was taken in the interior wandering alone. Nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger, he asked for something to eat at a farm-house, and permis- sion to lie down. While asleep he was bound and made prisoner. Of his followers 155 were to be sent to Spain for ten years' con- finement. It is said their sufferings before being taken were in- tense. For several days they lived on the leaves of trees, &c. The last meat they ate was the horse of General Lopez. They had no arms when taken. The remainder of the party have either been shot or perished from hunger. There are killed and wounded of the Spanish troops 2,000—1,500 killed and 500 wounded. In every engagement with Lopez the troops are said to have been routed with severe loss. General Enna, the bravest officer in the army, was shot while leading a charge at the head of a small squadron of cavalry. He was second in command to Concha. At that charge every man was shot down. The Spanish General said it was impossible to rally the troops to charge on the assailants. Lopez was "garrotted" on Monday morning, the 1st of September. The scene of execution was at the Punta, opposite the Moro. There were assembled from 8,000 to 10,000 troops, and as many citizens. A few minutes before ten o'clock Lopez was brought forward, and ascended the platform with a steady step; facing the multitude he made a short speech, and his last words were—"I die for my beloved Cuba!"—He then took his seat: the machine was adjusted; at the first twist of the screw his head dropped for- ward, and he was dead. In no instance, the prisoners say, had the Creoles of the island manifested the least disposition to join them. The excitement in Havannah is fast subsiding since the annihilation of Lopez and his forces.

—— The "Edinburgh Advertiser" calls attention to a singular circumstance connected with the search for Sir John Franklin:—On the 17th of February last a clairvoyante, whose revelations are given in Dr. Gregory's late work, stated that Captain Austin was at that moment in longitude 95° 45′ West, which corresponds exactly with the actual position of the place where he is now found to have passed the winter. According to her statement, Sir John Franklin was at the same time in long. 101° 45′, or about 400 miles to the Westward; he had been previously met and relieved, and a third ship was then frozen up along with his two.

—— The "Liverpool Albion" says, with reference to steam to South America, Liverpool, and Rio de Janeiro, that three screw steam-ships, of from 1,500 to 1,700 tons, and about 300 horse-power, will, in the first instance, be built for the Rio line. These vessels will be modelled after the most approved principles, and, with the ample power proposed, it is confidently expected that an average speed of at least ten knots per hour will be attained. The branch boats will be of smaller dimensions, suitable for the navigation of the River Plate. The departures from each end will be monthly, the boats calling at Lisbon for passengers and fuel. It is calculated

that the passage to Rio will not exceed 25 days, and that the whole distance to the River Plate will be accomplished in 35 days, including the detention in Rio to transfer the cargo and passengers to the branch boat. The company is supported by the principal merchants and shippers in the trade, to whom, and other capitalists, a number of the shares are allotted, the remainder being offered to the public. A charter of incorporation has been obtained, which limits the responsibility of shareholders to the amount of their subscriptions. The first steamer of this line will be despatched on the 21st of June, and arrive at Rio on the 10th of July, leaving that port on the 31st, and reaching Liverpool again on the 25th of August 1852.

—— We are indebted for the following notice of a Galvanic Printing Press to the "Home News" of the 24th ultimo:—"A patent is being taken by a Mr. Foreman for a printing press, moved and regulated by galvanic magnets. His paper works upon a reel, and is continuous, like the telegraphic coil. The paper passes over the type on a cylinder, and when one side is worked the paper is reversed, and the other side printed with a perfect register, and the sheets are clipped apart, as they come from the press, by an ingenious contrivance. According to American authorities, 'there is no limit hardly to the speed at which this press will work; its exactness is beyond anything known in this line of machinery; and, what is better than all, Mr. Foreman says he can put up the largest sized press at a cost of not more than 500 dollars.' Mr. Foreman is a practical printer, and a citizen of new Boston, Illinois."

SATURDAY,—OCTOBER 25TH.

—— The "Bombay Times" has heard with much regret that the Right Hon'ble the Governor has declined to sanction a flower-garden and pleasure-grounds on the glacis, intended for the amusement and recreation of the community at large, by whom this portion of the island is considered a favorite evening resort engineering difficulties are once more in the way. The "Times" considers the proposal to build up Bombay Green, and the refusal to allow the glacis to be made more attractive as a place of recreation, are scarcely in consonance with the spirit of the age. We quite agree with our contemporary, and would recommend the community to petition the Government against these barbarities.

—— The Calcutta "Optimist" is to be discontinued almost immediately, Mr. Lang, the editor and proprietor, being about to take leave of India.

—— We see it stated in the Calcutta papers that the health of Major General Sir W. S. Whish, K. C. B., Commanding the Presidency Division, continues to be so precarious that he is compelled, by the advice of his medical attendants, to relinquish his command and proceed to Europe. He has accordingly taken his passage to England on board the "Ellenborough," which will leave Calcutta on the 5th December next.

—— The "Agra Messenger" of the 18th instant supplies us with the following account of a most revolting case of cruelty towards two helpless children, on the part of their father and aunt, at a place called Belapore near Benares:—"We have heard of a most frightful case of cruelty perpetrated at the village of Belapore, about three miles from Benares, and one mile and a half from Segra, which is the chief Mission station in that part of India. There is a small school at Belapore of which a Mr. Mackay, a young man in training for holy orders, has the charge. Mr. Mackay, is a widower and has, or rather had, two daughters, the eldest of whom is about nine years old. About two years ago an unmarried sister of Mr. Mackay, came out to assist him in the school. It appears that rumours of the ill-treatment of the two children became so notorious that they attracted the attention of Mr. Liepeld, the head of the Mission, who interfered, but to little purpose. On the 6th of October Mr. Mackay went for a day to Chunar, and in his absence his sister flogged the two little girls most unmercifully, and afterwards shut them up in a room, giving them only a slice of dry bread. On his return Mr. Mackay flogged them again with a barbarity equal to that of his sister. The result is that one of the poor children has died, and the other remains in a dangerous state. An inquest, of which Dr. Angus was one of the members, was held on the body of the dead chil and of manslaughter was found—'died of flagellation and starv against the father and aunt. The criminals were held to The judicial proceedings commenced on Monday the 13th inst. We must reserve all comment until the trial is concluded. We relate the facts on the most undoubted and most trustworthy authority."

—— The following extract from the "Optimist" of the 11th inst. shows that the Yankees are not the only people that can successfully attempt to pick Chubb's locks. A native artisan of Meerut, named Chand, now appears in the field to dispute the palm of victory with Hobbs of New York:—"An officer on the staff of Lord Hardinge (Captain Balcarras Ramsay, we think it was) lost at Meerut, the key of one of Chubb's locks. The loss put him to great inconvenience, and his servant suggested that master should have it picked, which master declared to be impossible. The servant said that there was a man in the bazaar who would do it immediately, and out of curiosity Captain Ramsay sent for him. The Native artizan not only picked the lock, but did it so gently, that when the key was found, some days afterwards, it was discovered that the lock was in no way injured. He is a mistree, named Chand, in Meerut. We should like to have a heavy wager with Mr. Chubb. We would back Chand, the native, to pick Mr. Chubb's favorite lock for him in the course of half an hour, without spoiling the lock, and without, apparently, any difficulty. Chand will make a gunlock so like one of Purdy's that when he returns both—with the word Purdy on his own composition—you cannot tell, even with the assistance of a magnifying glass, which is the original and which is the copy."

MONDAY,—OCTOBER 27TH.

—— The "Bombay Gazette" of to day publishes the following account of an untoward occurrence which has taken place in the 2nd Bombay European Regiment (Light Infantry) at Belgaum, on the authority of a correspondent at Poona:—"Very unpleasant rumours have been lately current in Poona, as to certain proceedings of the European Regiment there; and as you do not appear to have heard of them, I give you the following details as they have reached me. Owing, it is said, to the bad conduct of a few of the men, the whole Regiment, since July last, has been prevented from going out for the purpose of enjoying a morning or evening walk towards the Town of Belgaum, and even the Camp Bazar, and this has been considered by the men generally as an unnecessary and harsh measure; for a time they quietly submitted to it, but on Thursday the 9th instant, about four hundred of them, in defiance of the orders of the Commanding Officer, in their regimental undress, marched through the Town and Camp Bazars in Regimental order every, now and then cheering heartily as they went along, but otherwise behaving all the while in perfect good order and discipline. After marching two or three miles, they returned to barracks, and while in their approach to and passing the Commanding Officer's quarters, they shouted and cheered, to their own great satisfaction, but no doubt to his great indignation and disgust. Such a demonstration could not of course pass unnoticed, and the ringleaders were soon taken up and confined, (I believe they have been since released;) and the next morning at a regimental parade the Commanding Officer administered a very strong rebuke to the men on the impropriety of their conduct; this was followed by another parade on the succeeding day, when the Officer commanding the division reprimanded the Regiment for their mutinous conduct, and seriously warned them of the fatal consequences which would inevitably follow any further breach of military discipline."

—— The "Bombay Times" says that a Commission is shortly to be appointed to examine into our past intercourse with the Arab tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden, and to suggest such measures as they may deem most fit for the adjustment of past differences, and for placing our mutual relations upon a more solid basis than they have been heretofore. It is also rumoured that some change is contemplated in the government of Aden, and that it is intended shortly to make it a military command, under one head. It is said that this change is likely to occur whenever arrangements ca be made for preferring Captain S. B. Haines, of the Indian Na

he present Political Agent, to the post of Resident at Bushire, bout to be vacated by the resignation of Major Hennell.

—— The P and O. Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Pekin," R. B. Baker, Commander, arrived here on the morning of Saturday last with the Mail from China. The "Pekin" left Hong kong on the 30th ultimo, and experienced a dreadful hurricane on the 1st and 2nd instant in the China seas, when, under Providence, the ship was saved from destruction by the exertions of her officers and the skill of her commander, as well as by the extraordinary strength of her construction. Out of seven large and strong boats, six were literally blown away out of the iron davits.—The steamer "Malta," which was to have returned to Bombay with the "Pekin's" mail, has gone on direct to China, the latter vessel requiring to come on to this port to repair and refit.—The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Captain Baker by the passengers on board that vessel at the time of the hurricane:—

Peninsular and Oriental Company's Ship "Pekin."
6th October 1851.

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned Passengers on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship "Pekin," think it incumbent on ourselves, and a duty to you, and the officers under your command, to express our unqualified admiration at the active, zealous, and persevering manner in which the perilous duties of this ship were (unitedly) performed last Wednesday night, the 1st inst., when we encountered a most furious hurricane or typhoon. Feeling convinced, as we do, that the lives of those entrusted to your care, and the preservation of this valuable ship and cargo are under Providence alone to be attributed to your unwearied exertions on that night, exertions not only perilous in themselves from the high sea running—and the great violence of the gale, but aggravated tenfold by the utter worthlessness and inefficiency of the part of the crew of the ship composed of Lascars, who in place of doing their duty, and assisting their officers, at a time when assistance was most urgent, lost courage and hid themselves away, thereby increasing the danger to which the passengers, ship, and cargo were then exposed.

To yourself, and to the officers and engineers under your command our warmest and most sincere acknowledgments are due. We consider your conduct on that trying night to be beyond all praise, and we beg your acceptance of a trifling testimonial of our regard, which we trust ere long to forward to you; and with our best wishes for your health and prosperity.—Believe us to remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully and obliged,—(Signed) E. Duclos, F. Preba, J. Meyer, J. Harris, Le Baron De Villa D'Array, Robert Burn, Edward James Daniell, C. Middleton, Manackjee Nanabhoy, Dinshawbhoy Eduljee, D. D. Lalcacca, Henry Maclean, Lieut. 27th. Regt. Bombay N. I., J. Zanole, Chancellor of the French Legation in China, F. Hotchkiss, E. H. Harrison, Edward Fisher, Captain Royal Artillery, F. C. Knight, R. N., Thomas Moncrieff, James Best, R. N., R. H. Cobbold Clerk, J. D. Muir.

—— The Calcutta "Morning Chronicle" of the 15th instant says:—Mr. W. J. Young, the gentleman who was so barbarously beaten by the Aden Arabs, and consequently left behind at that port for medical treatment, arrived on Tuesday evening by the 'Precursor.' He must have been subjected to very unmerciful violence, as he bears about him the marks of the beating he received, which, although not very disfiguring, are permanent and irremediable. We could not hear that any of the ruffians concerned in the assault on this young officer had been punished, but amongst those of the 'Precursor's' passengers to whom we spoke, the impression was, that no one had done it and that accordingly every one had got off scot-free. The violence to which Mr. Young was subjected is admitted by all not to have been provoked by any offensive conduct on his part. These Aden gentlemen would be all the better for a little Havannah legislation behind their backs.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28TH.

—— We are indebted for the following interesting speculations, concerning the probable fate of Sir John Franklin and his party to the "Bombay Times" of this date:—It is now close on half a century since Sir John Leslie broached the idea that in all probability a great basin of open and unfrozen ocean existed around the pole never yet witnessed by human eye, like to present the most extraordinary spectacle imagination could conceive,—and the idea, taken up and lost sight of from time to time, is not unlikely at present to be verified by observation. It is conjectured, and with much probability, that into this dreary waste of waters, walled in by terrific barriers of ice, Sir John Franklin may have penetrated; and as his seekers have now fallen on his track, and are not likely to abandon the pursuit till it shall have become wholly desperate the polar basin is not unlikely to be visited by them. 'A sea without a surge, tideless, it sleeps;' for in the waste of waters where an almost uniform temperature must prevail there seems no reason why there should be either wind or wave—no mean, by which the moon should bring its masses under her influence. In this region of impenetrable desolation the sun just shows himself above the horizon for a day months in length, succeeded by months of twilight followed by months of night. The idea of the discovery of ships and their crews being locked up in such an expanse of water as this, in a state of almost hopeless imprisonment, is fearful: yet Franklin and his companions were the last men to lose hope. The Power which may have opened the prison door for their admission and closed it behind them, may reopen it again for the admission of their liberators or for their release,—and at no period of the inquiry after them has the search been more keen or exciting, or more hopeful, than it was when the latest tidings were despatched for England.

—— The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company have, in a very munificent spirit, presented the sum of two thousand Rupees towards the building of the Sailors' Home at Calcutta.

—— It will be seen from the General Orders published in another part of this paper that Captain E. M. Nixon, of the 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, has been cashiered by the sentence of the General Court Martial by which he was tried, which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

—— The Calcutta "Englishman" of the 18th instant says that "a letter from Parooah (in Bengal) dated the 14th instant, informs us that a bloody fight occurred between the Mahomedans and Hindoos at Parooah, owing to the latter having for the first time introduced the Doorga Poojah into Parooah, against the will of the followers of the Koran, as they regard it a particular place of sanctity. On the morning of the 2nd instant, the antagonistic party all of a sudden rushed into the dwelling house of a Hindoo resident there, where they ruthlessly demolished the idol Doorga in the hall of the house, and a hard fight ensued in consequence, in which the Hindoos were severely cut and wounded. The letter relates that most of the heads of the belligerents, about 500 in number, equipped with arms, were respectable officials in the employ of Government, and it certainly is a matter of regret that they, knowing the law and administering it to the people, should have been so blinded by their religious prejudices as to entirely forget themselves, and the punishment they may incur. The local Police, though present, were found ineffectual and powerless to prevent the fight: and hence our readers will evidently judge from this of what use the Police is towards correcting the wrongs pervading the Mofussil."

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

—— Circulars have been addressed by the Oriental Bank to its shareholders intimating the Incorporation of the Bank by Royal Charter. The Bank will hereafter carry on its business under the designation of "THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION," requiring to give a monthly return to Government of its assets and liabilities. The amount of capital is fixed at £600,000, all paid up, —power being taken to raise this to two millions sterling, with the consent of H. M.'s Lords of the Treasury. The Ceylon Bank, and the arrangements connected therewith, exist no longer.

—— We see it stated that Mr. Anunta Chundroba, one of the graduates of the Grant Medical College, has just been appointed by the Government of India to the medical charge of Bhopawur and of the Malwa Bheel Corps.

—— The "Mofussilite" says—"The Lieutenant-Governor has passed Mr. Gubbins' bill for expences incurred in the prosecution against him by Mr. Lang. Some 2,000 Rs. have already been remitted to Calcutta, with a promise of the remainder when the subject of some reference made to the Advocate-General in Calcutta is decided. So John Company is to be saddled with the expense of Martin Gubbins' carelessness and ignorance."

—— Mr. and Miss Mackay have been committed for trial for the murder of the daughter of the former and niece of the latter at Bhelapoor, in the neighbourhood of Benares. This shocking case is referred to in our epitome for Saturday last. They will we presume be tried before the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

—— The "Bombay Gazette" of to-day says that the Military Board have sanctioned the construction of a number of small bungalows, in the immediate vicinity of the Castle, for the accommodation of the conductors and other warrant officers of the Ordnance Department. One of the buildings is nearly completed.

THURSDAY,—OCTOBER 30.

—— It is with regret we announce the demise of Ensign Lucius Vevers Robinson, of the 14th Bombay Native Infantry, which took place at Taunah on the night of the 27th instant. The deceased gentleman entered the Service as a Cadet in July 1843: he obtained his Ensigncy in October 1849,—and was the senior of that grade of his corps.

—— The "Bombay Gazette" understands that Lieutenant-Colonel Troward, of the 27th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, has applied for leave to be transferred to the Invalids, in consequence of ill health. This will give the line step in the 9th Regt. N. I., promoting Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Bellasis to

Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Purves to be Major, Lieutenant and Adjutant Thacker to be Captain, and Ensign Gregor Grant to be Lieutenant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"CROWS" *has been received and is under consideration.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1851.

Mr. E. P. Robertson is permitted to proceed to Mahableshwur, for the purpose of there prosecuting his studies in the Hindoostanee language.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1851.

First Assistant Vaccinator Vishnoo Gopall has been discharged from the public service.

Ensign R. R. Wallace received charge of the Post Office at Bhooj on the 10th instant.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1851.

First Grade Apprentice Marcello de Souza, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Civil Hospital at Kolapoor.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Atmaram Pandurung to have temporary charge of the Vaccinating Department in the Concan.

Mr. A. N. Shaw has been allowed leave of absence, for one year from the 3rd of next December, to proceed to Europe, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1851.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen Members of the Bombay Civil Service :—

Mr. Arthur Egypt Donoughmore Grey.
Mr. Robert William Ludwick.

They have permitted Mr. H. Liddell to return to his duty on the Civil Establishment of this Presidency, and have granted Mr. A. F. Bellasis and Mr. A. W. Jones extensions of leave, the former Gentleman for a period of three months, and the latter until the 20th instant.

It has been reported to Government that the undermentioned Gentlemen have passed the prescribed Examination in the languages set opposite their respective names :—

Mr. A. Rogers, Civil Service,..... Persian.
Mr. J. S. Hemson..... Guzerattee.
Mr. J. H. Trott, Collector's Office, Rutnagherry..... } Mahratta.
Mr. J. Morris, 1st Ast. Registrar Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut }
Mr. A. Cumming, Engineer Department, Beejapoor..... }

Ensign Wallace, 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, received charge of the Post Office at Bhooj, on the 10th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1851.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported the following appointment :—

Azum Raghoo Narrain Dewlay to be Acting Moonsiff in the Khandeish Zillah.

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1851.

Lieutenant W. Pirie, Deputy Collector, received charge of the Office of Lieutenant of Police at Hydrabad, from Lieut. Champion, on the 13th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1851.

The Reverend C. Wodehouse has been appointed Chaplain of Hydrabad and Kotree, visiting Sukkur and Shikarpore twice in the year.

The Reverend Dr. Stevenson, Senior Minister, of St. Andrew's Church, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 20th proximo, to proceed to the Malabar Coast, on private affairs.

The Reverend D. H. Cotes has been appointed, as a temporary measure, Chaplain of the Southern Konkun, visiting Rutnagherry six times in the year.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

MILITARY.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1851.

No. 546 of 1851. Mr. John Augustus Lawrence Wenspratt is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Cavalry on this establishment, and promoted to Cornet.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Date of arrival at Bombay.

Lieut. J. McKenna, of the Regiment of Artillery, 4th October, 1851.
Lieut. H. E. Pattullo, of the European Regiment Fusiliers, 4th Oct. 1851.
Lieut. J. F. Nicholson, of the 23rd Regiment N. I., 5th October 1851.
Assistant Surgeon T. B. Larkins, F. R. C. S. of the Medical Establishment, 5th October 1851.
Conductor D. Monk, of the Ordnance Department, 4th October 1851.

No. 547 of 1851. The following General Order by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, No. 485, dated Fort William, the 19th September, 1851, is hereby published at this Presidency.

No. 485 of 181. With the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor General of India, the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules shall be substituted for those promulgated in general orders by the Governor General of India in Council, No. 25, dated 24th January 1845 :—

1. With a view to more effectually providing for the staff duties of mixed detachments formed from different corps, and to the adoption in regard thereto of one system applicable to the three Presidencies, it is ordered in modification of Government General Orders of the 16th December, that when a detachment consisting of the actual strength of two Regiments, or of more than that strength but less than three Regiments inclusive of irregular corps, or local troops, may be formed for active service or for the performance of important duties, whether of an offensive or of a defensive nature, for instance to escort treasure, or stores, either within or beyond the territories of the Hon'ble East India Company, the Officer commanding the Detachments shall nominate an Officer not on Regimental staff to perform the staff duties of the detachment, such nomination being subject to confirmation by the Commander in Chief.

2. The Officer nominated as detachment staff will from the date of entering on the duties of that situation, be removed from the command or charge of the Troops or Company which he may have held in his own corps, and will draw a consolidated Staff allowance at the rate of Rs. (110) one hundred and ten, monthly, while so employed.

3. The same rule is applicable to detachments formed as above, which may exceed the strength of one, but fall short of the strength of two Regts.

It may happen that no Regimental staff officer is present with portions corps forming these smaller detachments; when this occurs the offi appointed to perform the detachment staff duties will, instead of the abo sum of one hundred and ten Rupees (110), receive the full allowances of Adjutant of a corps of the line, in consideration of his increased labors.

No. 548 of 1851.—The following promotion is made :—

28th Regiment N. I.

Ensign A. W. Sibthorpe to be Lieutenant, vice Browby, invalided.—D of rank, 18th Oct. 1851.

The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified oppos his name, and posted to the 28th Regiment N. I. vice Sibthorpe, promoted

Jonathan Duncan Glerg Scott ; Rank as Ensign in the Regiment 10th O 1851, Army 15th June 1850.

No. 549 of 1851.—The following promotion is made :—

Ordnance Department.

Acting Sub-Conductor T. Holtham to be Sub-Conductor, in succession Buchan, reduced.—Date of rank, 21st June 1851.

Bombay Castle, 23rd October 1851.

No. 550 of 1851. Captain J. Bedford, of the Invalid Establishment, permitted to reside and draw his pay at any station under this Presidency the Deccan or Concan, as his health may from time to time require.

No. 551 of 1851. Major W. B. Goodfellow, a Superintending Enginee Northern Provinces, is allowed leave of absence to the 31st instant, to proce to the Presidency, on medical certificate.

No. 552 of 1851. Lieutenant W. H. Blowers, of the 29th Regiment N. I., allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to Australia, on medic certificate.

No. 553 of 1851. Lieut. R. Cowpar, 1st Fusiliers, Acting Deputy Collect of Shikarpoor, has been confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut. F. Phillips, 1st European Regiment, and Lieut. J. T. Jameson an L. D. Dunsterville, 28th Regiment N. I., have been appointed Acting Deput Collectors of Hydrabad in Scinde.

No. 554 of 1851. Lieutenant Waddington, 29th Regiment N. I. has bee appointed an Acting Second Assistant in the Road and Bank Department.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1851.

No. 555 of 1851.—Lieut.-Colonel J. Hale, Deputy Adjutant General of th Army, is allowed to proceed to Egypt and Syria, on medical certificate, and t be absent from Bombay on that account for two years.

No. 556 of 1851.—The following temporary appointments are made wit effect from the 3rd proximo, during the absence of Lieut. Colonel Hale, o sick leave to Egypt, or until further orders, viz.—

Captain P. E. Warburton, Assistant Adjutant General, to act as Deput Adjutant General of the Army, vice Hale.

Major H. Stiles, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to act as Assistan Adjutant General, vice Warburton.

Captain F. W Follett, Brigade Major, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutan General, vice Stiles.

Bombay Castle, 27th October, 1851.

No. 557 of 1851.—Captain W. Vine, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalr is allowed leave of absence from the 1st November 1851 to the 30th Apr 1852, to proceed to Madras, on private affairs.

No. 558 of 1851.—Cornet J. M. Heath, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalr (Lancers), is allowed leave of absence from the 1st November 1851 to th 30th April 1852, to proceed to Hydrabad in the Deccan, on private affair

No. 559 of 1851.—2nd Lieutenant G. Close, of the Engineers, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, without pay, on private affairs.

No. 560 of 1851.—The services of Captain Manson, of the 4th Regimen N. I., (or 8th Corps), are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excel lency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty.

Captain Bonner, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., is appointed t Act as Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Manson, during Captain Manson's absence with his Regiment.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 24th Oct. 1851.

1. The European General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, and of which Lieut. Col. C. S. Stuart, of the 14th Regt. N. I. is President, i dissolved.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 21st October 1851.

1. The undermentioned men of the Regiment of the Artillery are transferred to the Town Major's non-effective list, and appointed to the Ordnance Department, as follows :—

Bombardier John L. Bonayne, Genl. No. 2130 }
Gunner John Quortimer, General No. 1229 } To be Laboratory Men.
Gunner John Reach, General No. 2466 }

2. Gunner, and Laboratory Man Samuel Powell, attached to the Artillery Depot of Instruction, is promoted to the Rank of Corporal, and appointed an Assistant Instructor in that Institution, to fill a vacancy.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 22d October 1851.

1. Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Captain Sandwith, of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, is, in future, to be borne on the returns of the Army as John William Fleming Sandwith.

2. With reference to G. O. C. of the 15th ultimo, Ensign H. H. Elliott, of the 21st Regt. N. I., will continue attached to do duty with the 15th Regiment N. I., until the 1st January next.

3. The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Brigadier N. Wilson, K. H., dated Shikarpore, the 2nd October 1851, posting Assistant Surgeon Ward to proceed to Sukkur and perform the medical duties at that Station, and Surgeon Elliott, those of the medical duties of the 1st Belooch Battalion, during his absence.

An order by Lieut. Colonel Leeson, dated Poona, the 5th October 1851, directing Assistant Surgeon Russell, M. D., of the 3rd Troop, to receive medical charge of the 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Wilmot, on general duty to Kurrachee.

4. The leave of absence granted in G. O. C. No. 3, of the 13th ultimo, to Ensign J. Bennett, attached to the Camel Baggage Corps, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

5. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence —

4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles).—2nd Lieut. M. W. Willoughby, from 20th Oct. to 31st Oct., in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

5th Regt. N. L. I.—Ensign A. Grey, from 15th Sept. to 24th Oct., to remain at Poona, on private affairs, and to enable him to join N. B., this cancels the leave granted to him in G. O. C. of the 3rd instant.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 23rd Oct. 1851.

At an European General Court Martial, assembled at Bombay the 2nd day of October 1851, and of which Lieut. Col. C. S. Stuart, of the 14th Regiment N. I., is President, Captain Edward Maitland Nixon, of the 6th Regiment N. I., was tried on the following charges, viz :—

Captain Edward Maitland Nixon, late Pay Master, Sixth Regiment N. I. placed in arrest by my orders, and brought to trial on the following charges, viz :

1st Charge.—For disgraceful conduct, in having at Bombay on or about the 5th day of August, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees (600) six hundred, being a part of the sum of Rupees (13,000) thirteen thousand entrusted to him by the Presidency Pay Master for the payment of the 6th Regiment N. I., for the month of July One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

2nd Charge.—For disgraceful conduct, in having at Bombay on or about the 11th day of August, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, wilfully and knowingly rendered to Lieut. Jervis Harper, the Acting Pay Master of the 6th Regiment N. I. a false statement of his Cash Account from the

eleventh August, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, an advance of only Rupees (12,400) twelve thousand four hundred ived in that period, whereas he had received from the Presidency aster, on or about the fifth day of August, One thousand eight dred and fifty-one, an advance of Rs. (13,000) thirteen thousand.

3rd Charge.—For disgraceful conduct, in having between the 5th of Fe- ruary 1846, the date on which he assumed charge of the Regimental Pay ffice, and the 11th August 1851, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied e sum of Rupees (1,724-14-9) One thousand seven hundred and twenty ur, annas fourteen, and pies nine, or thereabout, being moneys entrusted him as Regimental Pay Master for military purposes.

(Signed) J. M. Swoar, Lieut. Col.,
Commanding 6th Regt. N. I.

Bombay, 1st September 1851.

Adjutant General's Office.
Head Quarters, Poona, 12th September 1851.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H Hancock, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :—

Revised Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the letter submitted to it by the President, begs most respectfully to adhere to its former finding, that the prisoner, Captain Edward Maitland Nixon, 6th Regiment N. I., is of the first charge guilty, with the exception of the words "disgraceful conduct in," and "embezzled and fraudulently" of the second charge guilty, with the exception of the words "disgraceful conduct in" and "wilfully and knowingly :" of the third charge guilty, with the exception of the words "disgraceful conduct in" and "embezzled and fraudulently," the sum so misapplied being, in addition to that set down in the first charge, nine hundred and eighty-seven Rupees and eight annas.

Revised Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, does now adjudge him, the said Captain Edward Maitland Nixon, of the 6th Regiment N. I. to be Cashiered.

(Sd.) C. S. Stuart, Lieut. Col.,
14th Regt., N. I. and President.
(Sd.) F. H. Harr, Offg., Judge Advocate.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 22nd Oct. 1851.

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. Grey, Lieut. Genl. Commander in Chief.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

After a full consideration of all that is recorded upon the Proceedings of this trial, I have felt it my imperative duty to confirm the Revised Sentence, and to give effect to the same.

I am compelled at the same time to record my disapproval of the Revised Finding of the Court for the following reasons, viz :—

1st. It appears in evidence before the Court, that the prisoner signed a receipt for Rupees 14,000 on account of the pay and allowances of the 5th Regt. N. I.

2nd. In virtue of the receipt, he obtained from the Military Pay Master at Bombay a cheque upon the Bombay Bank for the above sum.

3rd. Upon the delivery of the cheque he received Bank Notes and Rupees amounting to the sum of Rupees 13,000.

4th. In the prisoner's letter (E in the appendix) given in Evidence before the Court, he states, "It is true there is a total deficiency, which has from time to time been applied as advances of Rs. 1,500 to myself, with the full intention of reimbursing the Treasure-chest."

"One item of the above amount, viz. Rupees 600, was taken as an advance, with the almost certainty of refunding the same in a few days.

"This amount I took as an advance when I drew pay for the Regiment from the Bank of Bombay; an urgent pecuniary call caused me thus to act.

5th. In the prisoner's letter (E in the Appendix) given in evidence before the Court, he states, "I have no excuse, and was tempted to this disgraceful act by my state of pressing embarrassment, with the full intention of repaying the amount as I had at the time the promise of receiving a large loan."

6th. Private Ram Sing (4th Witness on the Prosecution) the Quarter Master's orderly, states in evidence, that the prisoner received the sum of Rupees 2004, out of the Treasure Chest, in addition to sums given to him out of the same Chest on account of his pay, of which sum 501 rupees had been repaid, leaving a deficiency of 1500 rupees in the Chest, 600 rupees of which are stated to be an advance made to Captain Nixon on the 6th August last.

7th. In addition to the above, there is a memorandum of a Cash Account (C in the Appendix) given in evidence before the Court, and which is signed by the prisoner himself, in which the following false entry appears, "6th August, received advance Rupees 12,400."—It is known that an advance of 1,3000 rupees had been received by the Prisoner, 600 rupees of which he has acknowledged to have applied to his own purposes. It is therefore most improbable that, with the foregoing evidence, this entry was made otherwise than knowingly and wilfully.

8th. It is also to be remarked that this memorandum bears a prior date to that of either of the letters, in which the prisoner confesses the deficiency of money in the Treasure Chest. The conclusion naturally is that he confessed only when his acts could no longer be concealed.

9th. Again, the examination of Balkrustna Purvoe by the same prisoner, was conducted by leading questions to prove that he, the prisoner, merely glanced at the rough draft of the statement of his Cash Accounts, and returned it to the Purvoe to copy, to which copy (Memorandum C. in the Appendix) the prisoner affixed his signature. It is not credible that so important an item (Rs. 12,400) in so important a document, could have escaped the prisoner's notice when the circumstances under which the statement was directed to be drafted are duly considered.

10th. No evidence could more clearly establish the prisoner's guilt in the 3rd charge upon which he has been arraigned, than that just recited, with the exception of the extent of the amount stated in the 3rd charge to have been embezzled. Under a charge of embezzlement it is enough for a Prosecutor to produce facts such as, in the mind of a reasonable man, must raise an unequivocal presumption of guilt, if not explained satisfactorily by the accused, and on the present trial facts were produced by the prosecutor and no satisfactory explanation whatever offered by the prisoner, but on the contrary, he confessed having committed a "disgraceful act," and has given as his only excuse, that he was tempted to it by his state of pressing embarrassment.

The above reasons were offered to the consideration of the Court when called upon to revise its Finding, and although I question not the conscientious discharge of their duty by the Members composing it, by adhering to their former opinion, I feel confident that the officers of the Bombay Army generally will join me in repudiating the very lax and dangerous principle which the Finding involves, that an officer and gentleman entrusted by Government with the charge of public money may secretly appropriate the same to his own private use and yet be absolved from having committed an act of a fraudulent and disgraceful nature, upon the mere plea that he has only taken it as an advance of pay, with the full intention, (of the truth of which intention no one but himself can possibly know) of returning it.

(Sd.) John Grey, Lieut. Genl., Commander in Chief.

The name of Captain Edward Maitland Nixon will be struck off the strength of the Army from the date of his dismissal from the service, which is to be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Sd.) H. Hancock, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office H. M. Forces.
Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwar, 20th October 1851.

The following is confirmed :—

Division Order by Brigadier General Commanding Scinde Division, dated 6th October 1851, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Bowlby, 64th Foot for two months to Poona, from the sailing of the first Steamer for Bombay, medical certificate.

Leave of absence—

8th Foot.—Ensign Huddleston, to England, for two years from date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

By order of His Excellency Lieut. Genl. Sir John Grey, K. C. B.,
(Sd.) T. S. Conway, Major,
Actg. Deputy Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces, Bombay.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 25th October 1851.

1. Cadet J. R. Sealy, of the Engineer Corps, recently arrived from England, is directed to join the Head Quarters of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, at Poona.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 27th Oct. 1851.

1. With reference to G. G. O. No. 556 of the 24th instant, the following temporary arrangements are ordered in the Adjutant General's Department, viz :—

Lieut Col. E. Greeo, C. B. Assistant Adjutant General, is transferred from the Scinde to the Poona Division.

Captain F. W. Follett, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, is attached to the Scinde Division.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) J. Hale, Lieut. Col., Dy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1851.

No. 134 of 1851.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. W. H. Carpendale, Mate in Government General Order No. 115 of the 22nd ultimo, is extended to the 15th proximo.

No. 135 of 1851.—The undermentioned Journeyman Apprentices are promoted to the grade of 4th Class Country-trained Engineers, from the 14th instant, to fill existing vacancies :—

Alexander White.
William McGeoch.
John Hainsworth.
Richard Hollis.
John Gunn.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

Births.—At Ahmedabad, on the morning of the 18th October, the Wife of Mr. Conductor John Preston, of a Daughter. At Lower Colaba, on the morning of Saturday the 25th October, Mrs. William Wright, of a Son and heir. At Nusseerabad, on Monday, the 20th October, the Wife of C. A. Moyle, Esq., 21st Regiment N. I., of a Son.

Marriages.—At the Cathedral, on Tuesday, the 21st October, by the Venerable Archdeacon Keays, Mr. Benjamin M. Holloway, to Miss Mary Denton, At Mount Aboo, on the 16th October, by the Revd. G. Morrison, William F. Babington, Staff Surgeon, Ahmedabad, to Agnes Stewart, eldest Daughter of Major Duncan A. Malcolm, Political Agent Gwalior. At the Cathedral, on the 28th October, by the Venerable Archdeacon Keays, John Sparks, Esq., to J. youngest Daughter of John Dyke, Esq.

Deaths.—On the 18th October, at Sea, on board the Steamer Moozuffer, Joanna, the beloved Wife of Mr. Manoel Pereira, clerk, Engineers Department, at Aden, and the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francis Vaz of Cannanore, aged 30 years. At Ahmedabad, on the afternoon of the 18th October, Elizabeth, the Wife of Mr. Conductor John Preston, Ordnance Department.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

1851. Arrivals.

22nd Oct.—Steamer Surat, P. Duverger, from Surat 22nd instant.
" " Portuguese Brig Pellasyez Concessor, A. M. Costa, from Mozambique 11th September.
25th " Steamer Pekin, R. B. Baker, from Hongkong 30th September. *Passengers*—Lieutenant McLean ; Manockjee Nanabhoy, Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee, and D. Lalcaca, Esqrs., and two servants. From Calcutta : Mr. J. G. Vassar ; Teckchand Dhurrundass, and two native Servants. From Galle : Mr. Michael Remington ; J. Christian, and 2 Seacunnies.
26th " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 25th instant. *Passengers.*—C. A. West, Esq., C. S. ; 1 Native 2nd class ; and 35 Natives Deck.
" " Steamer Berenice, Lieut. A. Nisbett, from Kurrachee, 23rd October. *Passengers*—Captain Boye ; Lieutenant Greentice ; Lieutenant Pigott ; Lieutenant Ballard ; Ensign Rowland ; Ensign Barns ; Ensign Byce ; Assistant Surgeon Boyce ; European and Native Troops.
27th " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, James Clark, Commander from Surat yesterday. *Passenger*—S. Dickinson, Esq.
" " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, from Kurrachee 24th October. *Passengers*—Mrs. Mackdonald ; Mrs. Cumberledge ; Colonel Scott, Bombay Engineers ; Lieutenant Borrowes, 15th Bombay N. I. ; and 10 Deck.

Departures.

22d Oct.—Hamburgh Brig Alwina, H. S. Lapreng to Muscat. *Passengers*—Mr. West, and servant.
" " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat. *Passengers*—Several Natives.
24th " Ship Hamoody, J. W. McDonald, to Singapore.
25th Oct.—Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Boyts, to Surat. *Passengers* Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Rogers, C. S., Major Wallace, Lieut. Henderson, Captain Crawford, E. Glyn, Esq., C. S., and a number of Natives.
" " Steamer Dwarka, F. Banks, to Kurrachee. *Passengers*—Capt. Phillips, Lieutenant Swinson, Lieutenant Anderson ; Dr. Watson.
26th " Ship Lord Western, H. Phillips, Commander to China.
28th " Ship Brahmin, M. McEachern, Master, bound to Whampoa in China.
" " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat. *Passengers*—Lieutenant J. Pollexfen ; Lieut. H. C. H. Cotes ; and Several Natives.
" " Ship Lord Archer, D. Butler, to Canton in China.
" " Steam Frigate Auckland, A. McDonald, to Kurrachee.
" " Steam Vessel Indus, W. Sanderson, Acting Master, in charge, to Kurrachee.

ASIATIC TYMUMBAI
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on 28 February, 2020

Military Arrivals and Departures.

1851.

ARRIVALS.

21st Oct.—Lieutenant Fairbrother, 19th Regiment N. I., on Medical certificate, from Kolapore.
" " Ensign G. Youngbusband, 13th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Baroda.
22d " Lieutenant J. J. Pollexfen, Staff, on leave, from Deccan.
23d " Captain Hunt, H. M. 53d on route, to join from England.
" " Lieutenant F. Phillips, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
" " Lieutenant Colonel H. Lyons, 28th Regt. N. I., on leave from Hydrabad Scinde.
" " Superintending Surgeon J. Doig, Medical Staff, on duty, from Europe.
" " Lieutenant A. Hunter, 37th M. N. I., to join from Europe.
" " Lieutenant P. R. Smith, 10th Royal Hussars, to join from England.
" " Assistant Surgeon Welsh, I. N., on duty, from Aden.
" " Cadet J. R. Soady, Bombay Engineers, to join, from England.
24th " Captain J. A. Church, 20th Regiment M. N. I., to join, from England.
25th " Ensign H. S. Anderson, 23d N. L. I., to join, from Sharwar.
" " 2nd Lieutenant Nasmyth, Engineers, on duty, from Deesa.
" " 2nd Lieutenant Y. Swanson, Artillery, to join, from Kurrachee.
" " Ensign W. B. Preston, 14th N. I., to join, from Belgaum.
" " Ensign F. W. Brown, 20th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Rajkote.
" " Captain Hervey, 40th M. N. I., *en route*, to join from Madras.
26th " Ensign J. G. Garthwaite, 27th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from Belgaum.
" " Lieutenant J. Webb, 27th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from Belgaum.
" " Ensign S. Barnes, 1st Grenadiers, on sick leave from Kurrachee.
" " Captain Boyd, Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
" " Lieut. Ryves, 12th Regiment Bengal N. I., on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
27th " Lieutenant Holmes Madras Horse Artillery, on sick leave, from Kamptee.
28th " Captain Warburton, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
" " Lieutenant Burrowes, 15th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Shikarpore.

DEPARTURES.

20th Oct.—Capt. T. G. Fraser, Commissariat, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
21st " Captain Taylor, N. V. B., on leave, to Mahableshwur.
" " Lieutenant Kenball, 25th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
" " Ensign D. D. Thain, 24th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Sattara.
25th " Lieutenant W. Henderson, Artillery, to join, to Surat.
" " Lieut. F. Phillips, Staff, on duty, to Hydrabad.
" " Captain Wallace, Staff, to join, to Guzerat.
" " Captain Crawford, Staff, to join, to Baroda.
" " Lieut. W. Widdicombe, 7th Regt. N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.
" " Lieutenant C. G. Anderson, 1st Grdrs., to join, to Kurrachee.
" " Ensign J. Ramsay, 5th Regt. N. L. I., to join, to Kurrachee.
" " Assistant Surgeon J. F. Watson, general duty, to join, to Kurrachee.
" " Lieutenant J. P. Jameson, Deputy Collector, to join, to Hydrabad.
26th " 2nd Lieutenant D. Nasmyth, Engineers, to join, to Nuggur.
" " 2nd Lieut. Swanson, Artillery, to join, to Kurrachee.
27th " Lieutenant J. Shekleton, Horse Artillery, to join to Deesa.
" " Lieut. C. H. Cote, Horse Artillery, to join to Deesa.
28th " Cadet H. Woodhouse, 19th Regiment N. I., to join, to Kolapore.
" " Major E. Hallum, Native Veteran Battalion, on duty, to Bhewndy.
" " Lieutenant J. J. Pollexfen, Staff, to join, to Ahmedabad.
29th " Captain R. M. Westropp, Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Seroor.
" " Lieutenant Maclean, 27th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 30TH OCTOBER 1851.

Exchange.

London (Mercantile) 6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/4d. per Rupee.
Ditto Bank Rates	2s. 0 1/4d.
Ditto 3 months' sight	1s. 11 3/8d.
Ditto 2 ditto	1s. 11 1/2d.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s. 11 5/8d.
Calcutta at 60 days'	100 1/4
Ditto 30 ditto	100 3/4
Ditto Sight	101 1/4
Madras 30 days'	100 1/4
Ditto Sight	100 3/4
China 60 days'	222

Bank, &c. Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1,000 6 1/2 P ct.	21 per cent pm.
Oriental Bank	"	500 7 do.	3 1/2 do.
Commercial Bank	"	500 7 do.	7 1/2 do. discount.
Agra Bank	"	500 8 do.	Par.
Apollo Press Co.	"	12,500 1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 17,600
Colaba ditto	"	7,000 1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 16,825
Colaba Land Co.	"	10,000 434 p. shr	Rs. 7,000 Noml.
Bombay S. N. Co.	"	400 6 p. ct.	Rs. 54 p. ct. disct.
Gt. I. P. Railway Co.	"	Rs. 38 2 11 5 p. ct.	Rs. 35.

Rates of Freight.

To London per ton...£2 15s. per Ton.
To Liverpool.....£2 15s. per do.
To Clyde..... No quotations.
To China..... Rs. 16 per candy.
To Calcutta, Salt.... Rs. 275 per Russ.

Government Securities.

5 P Ct.	Transfer Loan	Rs.	115 1/2 P 100	Sicca. Sales.
"	Loan 1825-26	"	107 1/2 at 107 1/4	do.
"	Loan 1829-30	"	107 1/2	do.
"	Loan 1841 42	"	105 1/4	
"	Loan 1832-33	"	97 1/2	
"	Loan (1835 36 / 1842-43)	"	92	

Price of Bullion, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10 6 as.
Bank of England Notes	" 10 4 as.
Spanish Dollars	" 221 per 100
German Crowns	" 214 per 100
Sycee Silver	" 104 1/2 p 100 tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	" 16 3/4 per Tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	" 15 3/8 per tola.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts payable on demand — 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice — 3 " "
" " " at 3 months' " — 4 " "

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED

	Not exceeding 3 months	
On Government Bills		4 per ct. per annm.
" Commercial Bills		7 " "
" Loans on Government Notes		6 " "
" " Goods, &c.		8 1/2 " "

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE

On London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0 1/4d. per Rupee.
" " at 3 months' sight	" 2s. 0 1/4d. "
" " at 2 months' sight	" 2s. "
" " at 1 month's sight	" 1s. 11 7/8d. "
" " at 1 day's sight	" 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" Scotland at 1 day's sight / " Ireland at 1 day's sight / Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	" 1s. 11 1/2d. "

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No. Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order;—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities — ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 29th October, 1851.

Observatory Report.

Wednesday, October 29th.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 20th to the 26th October (inclusive), 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volts, No 1.	Rain in Inches.
DATE.	10·0 a. m.	4·0 p. m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
Oct.								
20	29·874	29·759	79·0	86·3	77·5	81·6	0	
21	·822	·714	79·1	88·4	78·4	81·3	19	
22	·852	·762	77·0	87·3	76·2	78·7	0	
23	·907	·806	75·5	86·0	74·5	79·0	0	
24	·885	·781	74·0	86·3	73·0	78·4	0	None.
25	·920		74·2	86·0	72·0	76·0	0	
26		·885					0	

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

Oct. 20th.—A few light fleecy clouds scattered throughout.
21st.—A few light cirri scattered, and cumuli in the horizon.
22nd.—Almost clear. Dew at night.
23rd.—Very light mist in the horizon. Dew at night.
24th.— " " "
25th.—Clear. Dew at night. " "
26th.— " " "

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba,
October 27th, 1851.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI